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### FROM THE BRIGHT LEGACY

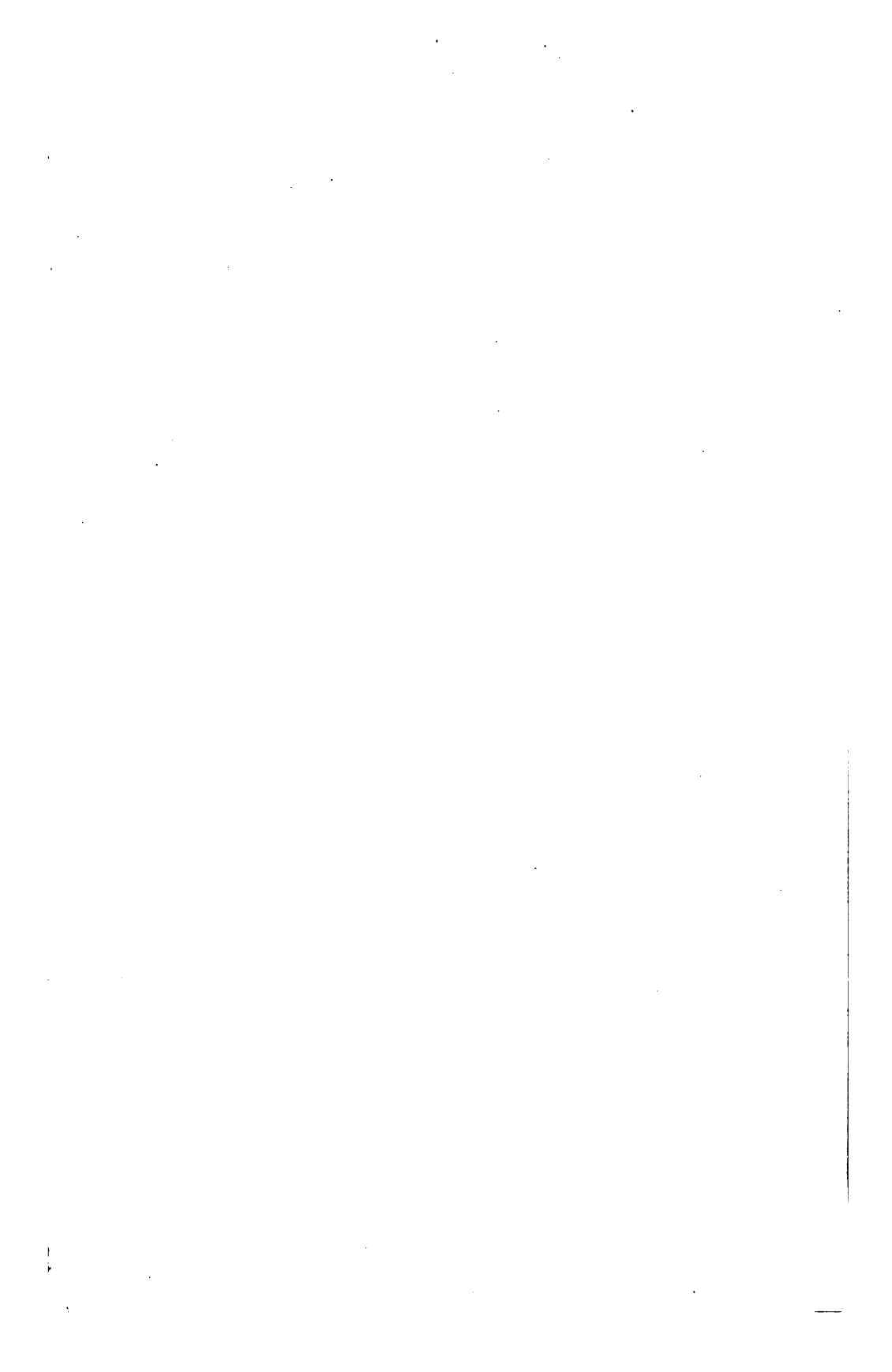
One half the income from this Legacy, which was received in 1880 under the will of

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT  
of Waltham, Massachusetts, is to be expended for books for the College Library. The other half of the income is devoted to scholarships in Harvard University for the benefit of descendants of

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pc  
750

Old Unstable.





BI-CENTENNIAL  
OF  
OLD DUNSTABLE.

ADDRESS BY  
HON. S. T. WORCESTER,  
OCTOBER 27, 1873.

ALSO,  
COLONEL BANCROFT'S PERSONAL NARRATIVE  
OF THE  
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

AND  
SOME NOTICES OF PERSONS AND FAMILIES OF THE EARLY  
TIMES OF DUNSTABLE, INCLUDING WELDS, TYNGS,  
LOVEWELLS, FARWELLS, FLETCHERS, BAN-  
CROFTS, JONESES AND CUTLERS.

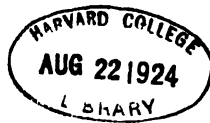
BY  
JOHN B. HILL.

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NASHUA, N. H.:  
PUBLISHED BY E. H. SPALDING.  
1878.

US 11636.37.5

✓



August 22, 1924 ✓

270

NASHUA, JAN. 1ST, 1878.

These collections relating to early Dunstable are respectfully dedicated to the Nashua Historical Society, hoping they may aid the future historian in his labor of writing the History of Nashua. The able address of Judge Worcester was not in shape to be preserved; the valuable articles of J. B. Hill, Esq., were entirely with him and could not be produced by any other person; and with no pretension to originality, but only as a preserver of valuable historical matters, I have caused one hundred copies of these papers to be printed.

E. H. SPALDING.



## HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

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*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—*

We, the people of the towns come of ancient Dunstable as a common parent, meet here to-day with our friends and neighbors in this family group, to commemorate in some fitting way, the two hundredth birth-day of a venerated and honored mother.

We, and the towns from which we come are the heirs of her precious memories and rich estates—won and defended by her sacrifices—consecrated by her sufferings and blood—our several shares of the old family homestead having been set off and aparted to us—the perpetuation of her good name and worthy deeds is committed to us as an especial trust.

I am fully conscious of the honor done me by the invitation, distrustingly accepted, to appear on this occasion, and to speak to this family gathering, somewhat of her ways of life—of her character and experiences for the first hundred years. But I will not preface what I have to say, with the common, and sometimes wearisome confession of incompetency to the duty—or of the imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in which my task is done—both *the one* and *the other*, as I fear, will be but too apparent to those of you who will honor me with your attention.

The ancient town of Dunstable was chartered by the General Court of Massachusetts (as shown by the original record now in the office of the Secretary of State at Boston), October 16, 1673, O. S. corresponding to October 27, 1673, N. S., just two hundred years ago to-day. It was then, and for nearly eighty years after, supposed to have been a part of the County of Middlesex.

It included within its boundaries, as originally chartered, the present town of Tyngsborough, the east part of Dunstable, a narrow gore on the north line of Pepperell, another near the north-east corner of Townsend, all still in Massachusetts. In the State of New Hampshire it embraced the town of Litchfield, most of Hudson, the south-west part of Londonderry, and the west part of Pelham, on the east side of the Merrimack river;—on the west side of that river, nearly all of the towns of Nashua and Hollis, all of Amherst and Merrimack south of the Souhegan river, and about two-thirds of the towns of Brookline and Milford.

That part of it west of the Merrimack was bounded north by the Souhegan, south by Chelmsford and Groton, as chartered in 1655, and west by a line running due south from Dram Cup Hill, so called, in the town of Milford, near the Souhegan, a little to the west of Muscatanapus pond, now in Brookline.

#### AREA OF ANCIENT DUNSTABLE.

Its extreme length from north to south from the north line of Litchfield to that of Chelmsford, following the course of the Merrimack, was about seventeen miles, its least length from the south line of Groton to the nearest point of the Souhegan river, not far from ten miles. Its greatest breadth east and west could not have been less than sixteen miles, the whole comprising an area of near two hundred square miles, or one hundred and twenty-eight thousand acres.

It was still a favorite home of the savage, covered for the most part with the dense, native New England forest, the fair Merrimack flowing near its centre, the Souhegan along its northerly border, the Nashua and Nissitissit in the southwest. Beside all these beautiful rivers, it was watered by hundreds of crystal brooks, and gemmed among its hills with scores of clear and picturesque ponds.

From out this fair domain, between the years 1655 and 1673, many grants had been made by the General Court of Massachusetts of "Farms," so called, to individuals and corporations, mostly along the Merrimack and Souhegan, varying in quantity from three hundred to fifteen hundred acres, and amounting in all to fourteen thousand acres or more. The last of these grants,

bearing date October 11, 1673, O. S., but a few days before the charter, was made to the Boston Artillery Company, since known by the well-earned name and title of the "Ancient and Honorable." This last grant was of one thousand acres, and was laid out on the north side of the Nashua river, at its intersection with the Merrimack, extending north along the Merrimack about one and a half miles, and on the Nashua to Spectacle meadow and brook, about two miles, and including all the compact part of the city of Nashua north of the river. It appears from the history of the Artillery Company that about seventy years afterwards the company sold this tract to Col. Joseph Blanchard, a gentleman of much note in the early history of Dunstable. The remembrance of this grant has been affectionately perpetuated to our times in the name of that beautiful natural reservoir of pure and sparkling water close by the heart of our city, and endeared to us all by the historic name of "Artillery Pond."

#### PETITION FOR THE CHARTER.

The petition for this charter was dated Sept. 15, 1673, O. S., and was signed by Thomas Brattle, Jonathan Tyng, and twenty-four others, including a part of the owners of the "Farms" previously granted. The petitioners stated as reasons for granting the charter that "the Land described in the Petition Was of little Capacity as it then was to do the country service"—"that a considerable number of persons of sober and orderly conversation, who stood in great need of accommodations were ready to make improvement of this vacant Land with whom the owners of the 'farms' previously granted were ready to join and Encourage." The petition then concludes as follows: "Yo<sup>r</sup> Petitioners therefore Humbly request the favour of this Honoured Court that they will please to grant the said Tract of Land to yo<sup>r</sup> Petitioners and to such as will joyne with them in the settlement of the Land aforementioned so that those who have already improved their Farmes there and others also Who speedily intend to doe the like may be in a way for the Enjoyment of the Publique ordinances of God; ffor without which the greatest part of the yeare they will be deprived of; the farmes lying far remoat from any towns; and farther that this Honoured Court

will please to grant the like Immunities to this Plantation as they in their favors have formerly granted to other new Plantations. So shall your Petitioners be ever engaged to pray &c.

THOS. EDWARDS,  
THO. WHEELER, Senior.  
PETER BULKLEY.  
JOHN PARKER.  
JOHN MORSS, Senior.  
SAMWELL COMBS.  
JAMES PARKER, Junior.  
JOSIAH PARKER.  
JOSEPH PARKER.  
NATH. BLOOD.  
ROB'T PARRIS.  
JOHN JOLLIFFE.  
ZAFINEA LONG.

THOMAS BRATTLE.  
JONATHAN TYNG.  
JOSEPH WHEELER.  
JAMES PARKER, Senior.  
ROB'T GIBBS.  
JOHN TURNER.  
SAMPSON SHEAFE.  
SAMUEL SCARLET.  
WILLIAM LAKIN.  
ABRAHAM PARKER.  
JAMES KNAPP.  
ROBERT PROCTOR.  
SIMON WILLARD.

The petition was granted, and the charter or act of incorporation, as copied from the original manuscript record is in the words following :

"The Magistrates Judge it Meet to grant the Petitioners Request herein ; Provided that a farme of Five Hundred Acres of Upland & Meadow be layd out for the Publick use, and that they so proceed in settling ye Plantation as to finish it out within three years & procure & maintain an able & orthodox minister amongst them ; the Magistrs have passed this, their brethren the Deputyes hereto consenting.

EDWARD RAWSON, SECTRET.

16 October 1773  
The Deputyes consent hereto

WILLIAM TORRY, CLERICUS."

Such, in those times, and for many years after were the usual conditions upon which the General Court of Massachusetts, granted charters for towns. The procuring and maintenance of an "*able and orthodox*" minister was an indispensable condition, and in case a Town should be destitute of such *lawful* minister for six consecutive months, it was made the duty of the Court of Sessions, at the charge of the town, to procure and settle one that would answer the Law. By "finishing," or "finishing out" the Plantation within three years," was undoubtedly meant, the procuring within that time of such number of settlers as would be competent to the support of such minister and the building of a meeting house. That such was the meaning of the words "finish out the Plantation within three



years" is more than implied in the action of the Petitioners, and in the conditions upon which at the time, they made grants of "House Lotts," so called, to actual settlers; each settler being required by his contract to "clear, fence, break up, build a house, and Live upon his Lot within three years" from the date of his charter under the penalty of forfeiture. By the granting of this charter, the Twenty-Six Petitioners became the owners of all the ungranted Lands within the Boundaries of Old Dunstable, which, if equally shared, would have given to each of them not less than four thousand acres. About twelve years later, for the consideration of £20, as is said, the title of the Proprietors was confirmed by the Naticook & Wamesit Indians—the Naticooks then living about Thornton's Ferry, the Wamesits near Pawtucket Falls.

#### GRANTEES AND PROPRIETORS.

Many of the grantees of the "Farms" as well as of the petitioners for the charters were at the time men of note in the Province. Among the former were John Endicott, Governor of Massachusetts, and William Brenton, afterwards Governor of Rhode Island. Among the latter were William Brattle, whose name is perpetuated in Brattle Street, Brattle Street Church, and Brattle's End Dunstable, Peter Bulkley, a fellow of Harvard College and Speaker of the Provincial Assembly, Sampson Sheafe, a member of the Provincial Council of New Hampshire, and others of no less note.

#### PERAMBULATION AND SURVEY.

The Spring next after its incorporation, Dunstable was perambulated and the Boundaries of the town established and marked by Jonathan Danforth of Billerica, who had laid off the grant to the Boston Artillery Company the fall previous, the towns of Chelmsford and Groton six years before, and who is spoken of in Mr. Farmer's biographical notice of him as one of the most eminent surveyors of his time. In an elegy written in memory of Mr. Danforth, it is said of him:

"He rode the circuit; chained great towns and farms  
To good behavior; and by well marked stations  
He fixed their bounds for many generations."

## NAME, ETC.

The name Dunstable is said to have been given to the new town in compliment to Madam Mary Tyng, wife of Hon. Edward Tyng, and mother of Jonathan Tyng, one of the grantees in the charter, Madam Tyng having come from a city of the same name in Bedfordshire, in the southerly part of England. This charter of Dunstable is older by near sixty years than that of any town in New Hampshire west of the Merrimack, that of Rumford, now Concord, incorporated in 1733, being among the next oldest.

## COMPACT OF THE GRANTEES.

Before taking possession or making any division of their ample domains, the grantees following the prudent example of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower, entered into a social written compact regulating their future polity in respect to the disposition and settlement of the town. In this compact, among other matters, it was agreed that each accepted settler, as a personal right should have a "house lott" of ten acres, one acre to be added to the ten for each £20 of estate, but no "house lott" to exceed thirty acres; and all after divisions of the common land to be apportioned according to house lots.

These lots were to be laid out in the same neighborhood and adjoining each other, for convenience of defence in case of hostile attack. "If any settler should fail to pay his dues or taxes, his lot to be seized by the town and held till payment." "To the end that they might live in peace and love with each other, every settler was to fence his garden, orchard and corn-field with a sufficient fence, four rails in height; and all land not fenced was to be free and common to all the cattle of the proprietors."

## HOUSE LOTS LAID OFF AND SETTLEMENT BEGUN.

These house lots said to have been about eighty in all, were laid out not long afterwards, contiguous to each other, beginning at the "Neck," so called, near the mouth of Salmon Brook, and extending southerly along that brook, the Merrimack river and the main road in the direction towards the ancient burial ground near the present state line. Near by, and not far from the site

of the old school-house in the present Harbor School District, the first fort or garrison was built, to which the settlers could retire in case of danger.

It is very evident that settlements had been begun on these house lots as early as the spring of 1674, as we find on the town records, that on the 11th of May of that year, at a meeting of the "Farmers," "Proprietors" under the charter, and "township men" or new settlers, it was "voted that the first meeting-house should be built between Salmon Brook and the house of Lieutenant Wheeler as convenient as may be for the accommodation of both."

Thus was begun, in the wilderness, two hundred years ago, the infant settlement at Salmon Brook. For sixty years afterwards, it stood there solitary and alone, no town north of it this side of Canada; none east of it in New Hampshire to the west of Exeter—fifty miles; none to the south-east, south or south-west, nearer than Chelmsford, Groton and Lancaster, at the respective distances of fourteen, fifteen and twenty-five miles.

#### KING PHILIP'S WAR.

The next year, in the summer of 1675, the bloody war begun by the crafty and cruel King Philip for the extermination of the English, broke upon the New England Colonies. The new towns of Lancaster, Groton and Chelmsford were attacked and burnt, their inhabitants murdered, carried into captivity or driven from their houses. With the exception of the brave Jonathan Tyng, every settler at Dunstable fled. Tyng alone refused to leave, and fortifying his house he resolved to defend it to the last. He petitioned to the General Court of Massachusetts for a little "guard of three or four men," saying in his petition "that he was living in the uppermost house on the Merrimack, lying open to the enemy, but so seated as to be, as it were, a watch-house for the neighboring towns." The petition was granted, and with this little Spartan band, Tyng stoutly defended his rude castle and held the town till the end of the war.

Jonathan Tyng thus nobly and gallantly earned the honor of being the first permanent settler of Dunstable, and of all that

part of New Hampshire west of the Merrimack, and of having his name perpetuated by a grateful posterity in that of the town of Tyngsborough.

In 1678, Peace came again; the fugitive settlers at Salmon Brook, or such of them as had survived the war, were at liberty to return, and the same year it is said, the first meeting house was built. At one of their town meetings, about this time, it was "voted that the number of settlers might be increased but not so as to exceed eighty families" in all. In 1679, the plantation was at last "*finished out*" by the "procuring and maintaining" the Rev. Thomas Weld as their first "learned and orthodox minister amongst them." Under the ministration of Mr. Weld, the settlement so increased and prospered that in 1685 it became necessary to build a larger meeting house, "about the size of the one at Groton," as the town records have it.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

In the ancient records of births, marriages and deaths, we find under the quaint heading of "Lambs born in Dunstable," that the first recorded birth was that of William, son of Jonathan and Mary Tyng, April 22, 1679. The first marriage that of John Lollendine, the Michael Angelo of the first meeting house, and the architect of the first bridge across Salmon Brook, Aug. 2, 1680. The first recorded death that of the Hon. Edward Tyng, Dec. 22, 1681, aged 81.

#### KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

After an unquiet peace for about ten years, the beginning of the war, known in history as "King William's," was signalized in New England by the treacherous and horrible murder of Major Waldron and twenty-two other inhabitants of Dover by the Penacook and Eastern Indians, and the carrying off a still larger number as captives to Canada. The same party of savages had planned an attack at the same time upon Dunstable, but its execution was prevented by a timely discovery of the plot. Two companies of mounted scouts of twenty men each, afterwards reinforced by fifty, were promptly detailed to patrol the woods from Lancaster to Dunstable. But these precautions did not save the settlement at Salmon Brook from attack

and massacre. The town records tell in graphic words, said to be in the handwriting of Mr. Weld, their first minister, the sad tale of two of these attacks.

Anno Domini 1691	
Benjamin Hassell Senior	} Were slain by our Indian Enemies Sept. 2 in the Eve- ning.
Anna Hassell his wife	
Benjamin Hassell, their son,	
Mary Marks, Daughter of Patrick Marks	
Obadiah Perry and Christopher Perry	} Died by the hand of our In- dian Enemies Sept. 28, 1791, in the morning.

There were at this time in the settlement at Salmon Brook, four garrison houses, two of them having four soldiers each, one six and another seven. Such garrison houses, as described by Dr. Belknap, were surrounded with walls of timber built up to the eaves, with the gates as well as the house doors secured by iron bolts and bars. So much had the settlement been reduced by this war that in 1696 two-thirds of the inhabitants had fled, and in 1699 there were but twenty heads of families to contribute to the minister's wood rate. This war lasted ten years. Cotton Mather, who wrote its history, calls them "*Decennium Luctuosum*"—the decade of sorrows.

#### QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

In the year 1703, after a short truce, the war known as Queen Anne's, broke upon the colonies, and also lasted ten years. The scholarly Penhallow, who, as a member of the New Hampshire Council, was an actor in them, and who wrote the history of the Indian wars, from 1703 to 1726, inscribes the title-page of his book with the sad, classic words:—

"Nescio tu quibus es, Lector, lecturus oculis  
Hoc scio, quod siccis, scribere non potui."

(With what eyes, O reader, you will read this tale,  
I know not,

This I do know, mine were not dry when writing it.)

The Eastern and Canadian Indians again took part with the French, and in the course of a few weeks more than two hundred settlers along our northern frontier were killed or captured and taken to Canada. "*Terror ubique tremor*," says Penhallow—"fear and trembling everywhere."

In this war, the General Court, in retaliation of the example of the government of Canada, offered a bounty of £40 each for

Indian scalps. Capt. John Tyng, of Dunstable, was the first to avail himself of this grim bounty, and went in the depth of winter, says the historian, to the Indian head-quarters and got five, for which he was paid £200. Early in the war the garrison house of Robert Parris, in the south part of the settlement, was attacked, and himself, wife and one daughter killed.

In 1706, the Weld Garrison, so called, then occupied by twenty troopers, was surprised by the savages, and one-half of the soldiers killed. The same party murdered six of the inhabitants of the town. The story of this last massacre is thus told in the town records:—

Nathan Blanchard	} Dyed July 3, 1706, at night.
Lydia Blanchard his wife	
Susannah Blanchard his daughter	
Mrs. Hannah Blanchard	
Goody Cumings wife of John Cumings	
Rachel Galusha, Dyed July 3, 1706.	

At this time, including a block-house built by the government, there were seven garrison houses in the settlement, each having one or more soldiers, the town being still a "*Watch-house*" for the interior settlements.

#### LOVEWELL'S WAR.

In 1713 the Peace of Utrecht put an end to Queen Anne's War. A treacherous peace followed, till 1722, when the war was renewed. Dunstable, still on the extreme frontier, was attacked, two of her citizens captured and carried to Canada by a party of the enemy. The savages were pursued by soldiers from the town, who were ambushed, eight of them slaughtered, and all buried in the same grave.

The following epitaph in the ancient burial ground "spelt by the unlettered Muse," tells the bloody tale.

#### MEMENTO MORI.

Here lies the body of Thomas Lund who departed  
this life Sept. 24, 1724, in the 42d year of his age.  
This man, with seven more that lies in this grave,  
Was all slew in a day by the Indians.

In the month of November after this slaughter, the "worthy Captain Lovewell" and his company of fearless and hardy men volunteered to "range the woods full wide" and fight the Indians for a year. I need not to this audience repeat the story

of the first, the second, or the last expedition of this band of daring backwoodsmen.

“What time the noble Lovewell came  
With fifty men from Dunstable  
The cruel Pequot tribe to tame  
With arms and bloodshed terrible,

all familiar to us from our childhood as household words. From that day to our own, in our sober histories, in works of fiction, in oral tradition, in our most popular New England ballads, the names of “worthy Captain Lovewell” and Dunstable, have been joined together, as it were, in holy wedlock, never to be put asunder. Of the seventy savages in the desperate conflict at Pequacket, according to Penhallow forty were killed on the field and eighteen mortally wounded. Of the thirty-four men of Lovewell’s company, in the battle fifteen were killed, including all the officers, besides many wounded. Well and worthily has a New Hampshire bard, upon visiting the battle-field one hundred years afterwards, sung of them

“Ah! Where are the soldiers that fought here of yore!  
The sod is upon them, they’ll struggle no more,  
The hatchet is fallen—the red man is low,  
But near him reposes the arm of his foe.

The names of the fallen the traveller leaves  
Cut out with his knife on the bark of the trees,  
But little avail his affectionate arts,  
For the names of the fallen are graved on our hearts.

Sleep, soldiers of merit! Sleep, gallants of yore  
The hatchet has fallen, the struggle is o’er,  
While the fir tree is green or the wind rolls a wave  
The tear drop shall brighten the turf of the brave.”

Though the combatants were so few, and this bloody conflict apparently a drawn battle (neither party being in a condition to pursue the other) yet so far as related to New England it had all the results of a decisive and complete victory. It was the last battle of the war; the power of the hostile savages was forever broken, and such of them as were left, gradually withdrew from their ancient haunts and hunting-grounds in New England to the French settlements in Canada. Peace followed the ensuing winter, and from that time to the present the little settlement at Salmon Brook, so persistently and bravely de-

fended for the preceding fifty years, has never been invaded by a hostile savage. From the breaking out of King William's War to the making of this peace was a period of thirty-seven years, twenty-three of this savage warfare, and but fourteen of treacherous, uncertain peace. During all these sad years the settlers in our ancient town, feeble and few in numbers, but always trusting in God, and literally "keeping their powder dry," were yet ever firm and defiant. Living for the most part in garrisons—felling the forests and planting their fields with their arms ready at hand—listening to the sermon on Sunday with their loaded muskets by their seats, or stacked at the meeting house door—their bravest men waylaid and slaughtered—their wives and children massacred in their houses, or hurried off to a captivity often worse than death—they maintained this out-post of our modern Christian civilization to the bitter end.

When we turn our eyes backward to the bloody scenes, to the terrors and sorrows of the past, and contrast those scenes and those sorrows with the peace and blessings of the present, and call to mind to what extent this quiet and these blessings are due to the sacrifices and sufferings of the early pioneers of Dunstable, what heart not palsied, can fail to throb with emotions of gratitude to our common Father for so worthy an ancestry.

It would be forgetfulness of a duty we owe alike to ourselves, to those who shall come after us when we are gone, to the institutions civil and religious they did so much to establish, and to our common humanity, should we neglect so far as in us lies to perpetuate the remembrance of their worthy and noble deeds.

#### POPULATION.

The population of Dunstable at this period, as stated by Mr. Fox, was as follows:

1680,	30	families,	or	about	120	inhabitants.
1701,	25	"	"	"	100	"
1711,	13	"	"	"	86	"
1730,	50	"	"	"	250	"

#### THE EFFECTS OF THE RETURN OF PEACE.

With the return of peace, both the town of Dunstable and all the country round, begun to experience a degree of prosperity never enjoyed before, and settlements were soon extended north and west of the Nashua, and east of the Merrimack.



As we have already seen, no town before that time had been chartered north or west of Dunstable, in what is now New Hampshire, for the preceding fifty years. But such was the benign influence of peace, that within sixteen years after "Love-well's Fight" twenty-eight towns, now in New Hampshire, had been chartered or granted by the General Court of Massachusetts, and more or less settled, extending north on the Merrimack, to Stevenstown (now Franklin and Salisbury) about sixty miles, and on the Connecticut to Number 4, now Charlestown, near seventy miles.

#### FIRST DISMEMBERMENTS OF DUNSTABLE.

About this period, or a little before, began the legislative dismemberments and mutilations of the body politic of the town of Dunstable—afterwards continued with more or less frequency for near a century—a treatment little less unkind and cruel in its way than that suffered by the early settlers from the savages. The first of these excisions was in the year 1722 when its north-east extremity was cut off, to fill up a corner of the Town of Londonderry. The next, in 1731, when a thin slice of it of about eighty acres, not enough to weaken the muscle, or even to draw blood, was taken from near its south-west corner to piece out a side of Townsend.

In the year 1732, all the remainder of the old town on the east side of the Merrimack, extending from the north line of Litchfield to Chelmsford, was incorporated into a new town then called Nottingham.

In the year 1734, the north part of the then new town of Nottingham, and a part of the present town of Merrimack, south of the Souhegan, at the junction of that river with the Merrimack, were incorporated into a town then and still called Litchfield.

Both of these towns being incorporated by the General Court of Massachusetts, were required within three years from the date of their respective charters to be "finished out" by procuring and "settling in each of them a learned and orthodox minister of good conversation, and making effectual provision for his comfortable and honorable support."

In 1739 that part of Dunstable lying west of the present east line of Hollis and the Nashua river was incorporated as a parish, known by the name of the West Parish of Dunstable. This charter of West Dunstable, as also that of Nottingham, authorized the assessment of a tax of two pence per acre upon all lands of non-resident owners, within their chartered limits for the space of five years for the building of a meeting house and the support of the ministry. The incorporation of West Dunstable was the last legislative act of the General Court of Massachusetts affecting that part of the old town now in New Hampshire.

#### SETTLEMENT OF THE NEW PROVINCE LINES.

For a long time prior to the year 1739 the boundary line between the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts had been the subject of protracted and acrimonious controversy. About seventy years before, Governor Endicott of Massachusetts had caused a monument to be fixed three miles northward of the junction of the two rivers forming the Merrimack in the present county of Belknap, and Massachusetts claimed all the territory in the present state of New Hampshire south of an east and west line passing through that point, and also all within three miles both east and north of the Merrimack.

On the other hand New Hampshire claimed all the territory lying north of a line running due east and west through a point, within three miles of the Merrimack, on its north side near its mouth. At last a royal commission was appointed to settle this controversy, which met for the purpose at Hampton Falls, in this State, in the year 1737, the General Courts of each province attending the sittings of this commission. The Governor of Massachusetts in his coach, and the members of the General Court of that province mounted on horseback, formed themselves into a procession at Boston and marched in state to Hampton Falls, to be present at the sessions of this tribunal. A description of this cavalcade has come down to us, as told by a wit of the time to a son of the Emerald Isle in the following pasquinade, which I present as illustrating the customs of the colonial governments under the royal charters:—

"Dear Paddy, you ne'er did behold such a sight  
As yesterday morning was seen before night,  
You in all your born days saw nor I didn't neither,  
So many fine horses and men ride together,  
At the head, the lower house trotted two in a row,  
Then all the higher house pranced after the low,  
Then the Governor's coach galloped on like the wind,  
And the last that came foremost were the troopers behind.  
But I fear it means no good to your neck or mine,  
For they say 'tis to fix a right place for the *Line*."

The commission at Hampton Falls did not agree, and the question was reserved for the King in Council. A decision was finally made in the year 1740 fixing the Province line where the State line now is. This decision took from the Massachusetts claim, and gave to, New Hampshire, not only all the disputed tract, but also a tract of territory south of that in controversy, fourteen miles in width and extending from the Merrimack River to the Connecticut, which New Hampshire had not before claimed, embracing all that part of old Dunstable, north of the present State line.

This was for Dunstable "the most unkindest cut of all," being for the old town almost as troublesome, not to say fatal, a "place for the line" as his neck could have been for the Paddy, cutting the body politic asunder from side to side through its most tender and vital parts, hard by the ancient meeting-house and burial ground. This new line was run in 1741, leaving in Massachusetts that part of the old town now in Tyngsborough and Dunstable in that State, and a narrow gore from the old parish of West Dunstable, now in Pepperell, and severing from Groton a small triangular tract now in the south part of Nashua along the State line.

#### EFFECTS OF THE DECISION.

This decision came upon the settlers in Dunstable, north of the new line, with mingled surprise and consternation. Dunstable was eminently and wholly a Massachusetts settlement. The settlers were nearly all from the neighboring towns in that Province, with whose people they were connected in sympathy, in business, and by the ties of marriage and blood. Their town and parish charters, and the titles to their lands and improvements, were all Massachusetts grants, and their whole civil and ecclesiastical organizations under Massachusetts laws. This

decision of the King in Council left them wholly out of the jurisdiction of that Province, and in legal effect made all their charters, the titles to all their lands and improvements, and all statute laws regulating their civil and church polity wholly void. This decision of the King was final and there was no appeal. Though disappointed, embarrassed and indignant, there was no alternative but submission.

Fortunately for them, in the course of a few years afterwards a compromise was effected with the adverse claimants of their lands and improvements, and their titles and possessions quieted, and they gradually became more reconciled to the change of their allegiance.

#### FIRST DOINGS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GENERAL COURT.

Soon after the "fixing" of the new line the legislative knife was again put in motion, and now by the General Court of New Hampshire. And, first, in the spring of 1742, the next year after the new line was run, the towns of Nottingham and Litchfield, with bounds as fixed by Massachusetts, and all the residue of the old town of Dunstable, were organized into three separate *districts*, so called, by the respective names of Nottingham, Litchfield and Dunstable, for the sole purpose (as appears from the law) of collecting province taxes. The only officers of these tax districts were assessors, collectors of taxes and clerks, all first elected in the several districts in the Spring of 1742. The law gave to these districts no ecclesiastical powers and no civil authority, other than for the collection of Province taxes. This organization into tax districts lasted till the spring of 1746. In the spring of 1742 the following named persons were elected to these several offices :

#### NOTTINGHAM.

Capt. Henry Baldwin,	}	Henry Baldwin, Clerk.
Zaccheus Lovewell,		Assessors.
John Snow,		Thomas Page, Collector.

#### LITCHFIELD.

Samuel Cochran,	}	Jacob Hildreth, Clerk.
John Usher,		Assessors,
Jacob Hildreth,		Alexander Caldwell, Collector.

## DUNSTABLE.

Thomas Harwood,	}	Abraham Taylor, Clerk.	}	Collectors.
Jonathan Lovewell,		Assessors.		
Abraham Taylor,		Enoch Hunt,		
Samuel Cumings,		Henry Parker,		

## INCORPORATION OF TOWNS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Near the first of April, 1746, all that part of old Dunstable left in New Hampshire, west of the Merrimack, was divided by the Governor and Council into four towns, with the chartered names of Dunstable, Merrimack, Holles and Monson. The charters of Dunstable and Monson bore date April 1; that of Merrimack on the 2d, and of Holles (*now Hollis*) on the 3d of that month. Dunstable embraced the southeast part of this territory, beginning at the Merrimack, and running west on the new province line to the Nashua; its west boundary being the Nashua river, Flint's brook and pond, Muddy brook and Pennichuck pond; its northern, Pennichuck brook; its eastern, the Merrimack river.

The town of Merrimack was in the northeast part, having the Souhegan river on the north, the Merrimack on the east; and Pennichuck brook and pond on the south and west. On the 5th of June, 1750, that part of Merrimack north of the Souhegan river was annexed to the town as first incorporated, by an amendment to the charter.

Hollis was in the southwest quarter, beginning at the Nashua river on the new province line, and running west on that line six miles and ninety-six rods to the west line of ancient Dunstable; thence north on that line four miles and one hundred and forty rods; thence east on a line parallel with the new province line to the west line of the new town of Dunstable; thence south on the new Dunstable line to its southeast corner.

Monson was in the northwest quarter, containing about an equal area with Hollis, bounded north by the Souhegan, east by Merrimack and new Dunstable, south by Hollis, and west by the west line of the ancient town.

Nottingham West, now Hudson, on the east side of the Merrimack as first chartered, being wholly within ancient Dunstable, and Pelham embracing its extreme eastern part, were also incorporated as towns in 1746. Litchfield taken wholly from the

old town on the east side of the Merrimack, was chartered as a town in 1749.

All of these New Hampshire town charters, unlike those granted by Massachusetts, were wholly silent in respect to the settlement and maintenance of "able learned and orthodox ministers and the building of meeting-houses."

Benning Wentworth at that time the royal governor of New Hampshire, was an Episcopalian, a zealous adherent of the Church of England, and may be well supposed to have had little sympathy with the current orthodoxy of the times, as taught in the Cambridge Platform and Assembly's Catechism.

Instead of the like conditions, as in the Massachusetts charters in respect to orthodox ministers and meeting-houses, Governor Wentworth, in these New Hampshire charters, expressly reserved for the use of the Royal Navy all suitable white pine trees then growing, or which should afterwards grow in these towns, thus giving for the building of his Majesty's ships of war, all such trees as were most commonly used in the building of meeting-houses.

By a Province law of New Hampshire, passed as early as the reign of Queen Anne, a majority of the freeholders of the town had the right to choose a minister for the town, and to agree with him for his salary; and if the minister so chosen was the choice of a majority of the freeholders, the people of the town were bound for his support, whether freeholders or not, it making no difference whether the minister so elected was a Calvinist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist or New Light, or

"Light that shines when few are nigh,  
For spiritual trades to cozen by."

In Massachusetts, as we have seen, no minister answered the law unless "able, learned and orthodox," and of "good conversation."

We will now turn for a moment to the fate of that part of ancient Dunstable left on the south side of the new Province line.

In the year 1753, the General Court of Massachusetts incorporated the north part of Groton, west of the Nashua river into a town by the name of Pepperell, including in Pepperell the narrow gore of land cut off by the new province line from the

west parish of Dunstable. The residue of old Dunstable south of the new line continued to be a town, known as "Brattle's End" or "Massachusetts" Dunstable.

In 1793, the north-east part of Groton lying east of the Nashua river, south of the province line, and west of Massapoag pond was annexed to Dunstable, a tract of territory, as is believed, comprising nearly one-half the present area of that town. In 1793 the town of Massachusetts Dunstable was divided, and the town of Tyngsborough incorporated from the east part of it.

#### ONE PINE HILL.

The boundaries fixed in the charters for the several towns in New Hampshire on the west side of the Merrimack were not satisfactory to a very large part of the inhabitants, and soon became the subject of persistent and angry litigation. The parish of West Dunstable had embraced the whole of the towns of Hollis and Monson, and also a considerable and thrifty settlement on the east side of the parish, known for many years as "One Pine Hill," now as "Pine Hill" simply. The settlers within the old parish limits, before the town incorporations, had built a meeting-house, on the site of the present meeting-house at Hollis, and at the date of the town charter were building a second, and had settled a popular orthodox minister in whom they were all well united. The whole settlement at One Pine Hill having been set to Dunstable by the charter of that town, embracing a large number of the worthy members of the church and society in Hollis, among whom were two of its deacons, the members of the old society, much to their inconvenience and vexation, found themselves in the three different towns of Hollis, Dunstable and Monson. In this dilemma, the settlers at One Pine Hill at first petitioned the town of Dunstable for its consent to be set off to Hollis. This petition was denied. After this refusal the town of Hollis united with the settlers at One Pine Hill in a petition to the Governor and Council for the relief denied by Dunstable. The people of Dunstable opposed the petition, both sides employed counsel, but after a protracted litigation this petition was dismissed.

The people of One Pine Hill afterwards offered the town of Dunstable £1500 (O.T.) in money for its consent to be set off to Hollis. The selectmen of Dunstable called a town meeting to consider this offer—the town meeting voted not to sell One Pine Hill at that price, and still “refused to let its people go.” At last a second petition was sent to the General Court, which after having been long and stoutly contested on both sides, was finally decided in favor of Hollis and the people of One Pine Hill. Upon the first appeal to this supreme provincial tribunal, Col. Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable was not only a member of the Provincial Council, but also acted as attorney for Dunstable. At the second trial Col. John Hale of Hollis was a member of the House of Representatives, and of course one of the judges. What influence these pregnant facts may have had in producing the different results in the two trials is left to us of the present generation to indulge the New England propensity to *guess*. Thus ended a hard contested border warfare for the conquest of One Pine Hill, carried on for seventeen years, a period much longer than the siege of Troy, twice as long as our own war of the Revolution, and still, after the lapse of more than a century, no Homer has sung its heroes,—no Bancroft penned its history. At the close of the contest, in 1763, the General Court passed an act setting off One Pine Hill, with its people, to Hollis, establishing the town line where it now is, taking from Dunstable and giving to Hollis a tract of territory nearly three miles long and two miles wide, and peace for a short time again reigned between the belligerent towns.

#### MONSON.

The town of Monson had a corporate existence under its charter for twenty-four years. For that period it held its town meetings, elected its Moderators, Selectmen, Tithingmen, Hog-reeves, Deer-keepers and other town officials, but I am pained to say that I can find no evidence that it ever had any school, school-house, or meeting-house, or any learned Orthodox minister, or any minister not Orthodox. The only public structure belonging to the town, was a “pound” built for the confinement of disorderly cattle.



It appears, both from its own and the Hollis records, that its inhabitants, "of a sober and orderly conversation," were in the habit, as previous to the town charter, of attending the meeting at Hollis, and paying their minister's "rates" for the support of the ministry there. In the meanwhile they were not wholly forgetful of the propriety of having a minister and meeting-house of their own, and the town meeting, on more than one occasion, appointed a committee to search about the centre of the town for a suitable site for a "*Meeting House place.*" But after repeated examinations, this committee gave up the search in despair, and in the year 1770, the people, abandoning all hope, petitioned the General Court to put a final end to their unhappy life, by a repeal of their charter, stating, as the reason for it, that the land about the centre of their town was "*so barren and broken as to be wholly unfit for their civil and religious polity.*" The consent of Hollis to accept the south half, and of Amherst the north half, of the suppliant town, having been first obtained, an act was passed dividing the town of Monson by an east and west line, very nearly in the middle, annexing the north half to Amherst and the south to Hollis. In this manner, in response to its own prayers, the old town voluntarily parted with its corporate life and has been effaced for a century from the map of New Hampshire, and all memory or tradition of it nearly lost to the present generation.

#### THE MILE SLIP, RABY AND BROOKLINE.

In the years 1762 and 1768, respectively, the towns of Wilton and Mason were chartered, leaving a tract of unincorporated land about one mile in width, between the east line of those towns and the west line of Hollis and Monson, known for many years after as the "Mile Slip." In the year 1769, the settlers then living on the "Mile Slip," uniting with the inhabitants in the west part of Hollis, petitioned the governor and council for a town charter. The petition was granted, and about one-half of the "Mile Slip" on its south end, and a tract of land from the west part of Hollis, about one and one-fourth of a mile wide, were chartered as a town by the name of Raby. In 1786, another tract of about three-fourths of a mile

wide was taken from Hollis and annexed to Raby ; afterwards, in 1798, upon the petition of the inhabitants to the General Court, the name of the town of Raby was changed to Brookline. Thus it will be seen that about two-thirds of the present town of Brookline was included in ancient Dunstable.

SECOND CHANGE OF BOUNDARY BETWEEN HOLLIS AND DUNSTABLE—NASHUA RIVER BRIDGE.

For some years prior to 1773, there had been a second characteristic controversy between Hollis and Dunstable, growing out of a dispute in respect to the building and support of a bridge across the Nashua river, not far from the south-east corner of Hollis, at the sharp bend of the river near the place since known as "Runnells' Mills." This bridge, being on their main road to market, was indispensable to the people of Hollis. Being much less needed by Dunstable, the people of the latter town though, in the language of the law, "often requested," refused to pay any part of the cost of erecting or maintaining it. The course of the Nashua, along this bend of the river, being between the two towns, the people of Hollis insisted that those of Dunstable, equally with themselves, were bound to aid in supporting this bridge, and menaced that town both with suits at law, and also with an appeal to the General Court. The people of Dunstable refusing to be convinced by this sort of argument, at last a joint committee of the two towns was appointed to enquire into the questions in dispute. This committee finally made report that the Nashua river was not in either town, that the lines of neither town crossed it, and that consequently neither could be compelled to build a bridge across it.

But this Report brought no relief to Hollis. That town still needed the bridge, and now threatened to appeal to the General Court for an act to remedy the shortcomings of the law of the people of Dunstable and of the town lines. Fortunately for the quiet of the two towns, it so happened that all the land on the Dunstable side, in this bend of the river, was then owned by two worthy, sensible farmers, known on the Hollis records by the names and titles of Ensign Ebenezer Jaquith, and Ensign

Daniel Merrill. Both of these men chose to live in Hollis, where they could have an acceptable minister and good preaching, rather than in Dunstable, where, in those times, they were not sure to have a minister of any sort. Messrs. Jaquith and Merrill accordingly proposed to the belligerent towns, that themselves and farms, in all about five hundred acres, should be set to Hollis. After some further sharp diplomacy these terms of peace were accepted by both sides, and by the consent of all parties, in the year 1773, an act was passed by the General Court in accordance with this compromise, and a new line run, leaving the land in the bend of the river, and the river itself on the Hollis side. Since that time there has been no dispute between the towns whether the Nashua river at Runnells' Mills was in two towns, in one town, or in no town at all, or whether it was the duty of Dunstable or Hollis to support the bridge.

#### THE TOWN OF MILFORD.

The last Act of the Legislative sheers I shall have occasion to notice was in the year 1794, in the putting together of that fair but quaintly shaped specimen of corporate patch-work known since then, as the town of Milford. This town includes all of the "Old Mile Slip" not in Brookline, the remainder of it being made up by contributions from the northwest corner of Hollis and the southwesterly part of Amherst. All that part of Milford taken from Hollis was once in Monson, as was also all that part of it south of the Souhegan river, taken from Amherst. It will thus appear, on inspection of a map of Milford, that more than one-half of the area of that town was once in the extinct town of Monson, and consequently a part of ancient Dunstable. Thus it will be seen by those who have not become too dizzy in the endeavor to follow me in my wanderings about the old homestead, that the ancient town of Dunstable, as I have thus identified its fragments, is now to be found in no less than *fourteen* different townships, of which *four* are in Massachusetts and *ten* in New Hampshire, these fragments varying in size from eighty acres to entire townships.

## HISTORY OF THE SEPARATE TOWNS.

It would be pertinent to the theme assigned me, had I time and my auditors endurance, to trace to some little extent the separate history of the several towns carved out of old Dunstable, for the fifty years next following "Lovewell's war" down to the time of our Revolution. Fortunately the Ecclesiastical history of the ancient town, and the other towns and parishes which come of its substance, was confided, as you already know, to an abler and more fitting pen. But it would be appropriate to my subject, did my time permit, to say something of the first Pioneer Settlers of these towns, of the *Petitions and Petitioners* for their charters,—of the *time and manner* of the commencement of their corporate existence,—of the *first Parish, District and Town Elections*,—of their first *Town Officers and Magistrates*,—and of the *manners, customs, fashions and amusements* of our forefathers one hundred and fifty years ago.

I ought also to say something of the means of education in these towns, of their schools, school laws, school teachers, and school books, not forgetting those approved standard manuals, the Psalter and New England Primer. Of their courts and laws for the punishment of crimes, and modes of punishment, especially of those terrors of evil-doers, the bilboes, pillory, riding the wooden horse, the town stocks and town whipping post. Of their town officers and their duties, not omitting those now obsolete dignitaries, the field-driver, hogreef, deer-keeper, and that dread conservator of youthful gravity and decorum, the Tithingman.

But all of these matters, as well as many others of no less interest, I must pass wholly by, while I touch lightly and briefly upon a few prominent topics common to all these towns.

## THE WAR IN WHICH LOUISBURG WAS CAPTURED.

In the year 1744, nineteen years after Lovewell's war, the French and Indian war was commenced, in which the Massachusetts and New Hampshire troops undertook the chivalrous expedition for the capture of Louisburg. As in all former wars the Canada Indians took sides with the French, and came down

from the north in large numbers, prowled around our defenceless settlements, waylaying, murdering and scalping, or carrying into captivity the inhabitants of the frontier towns, some of which, no farther from us than Peterborough, New Boston and Lyndeborough, were wholly abandoned. The inhabitants of Merrimack, Hollis, Monson and other towns in this vicinity, petitioned the General Court repeatedly for guards and garrisons, and at one time ninety scouts were detailed to patrol the woods west of the Merrimack from the mouth of the Contoocook to Monson and Hollis. The General Court also, during this war, for the encouragement of volunteer Indian hunting, increased the grim bounty on scalps from £100 in "Lovewell's War," to £250, and finally to £400 for each Indian scalp taken west of Nova Scotia and produced to the Governor and council.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN WHICH QUEBEC WAS TAKEN  
AND CANADA CONQUERED.

In 1754 the French and Indian war was begun in which Quebec was taken and Canada finally conquered, and lasted till 1763.

At this period the extreme frontier settlements were much more remote from the towns in this vicinity than in 1744—the towns into which old Dunstable had been divided were much more populous, and not only able to defend themselves, but to send a large number of men for the several expeditions for the conquest of Canada.

That part of old Dunstable, now Nashua, furnished for these expeditions two colonels of regiments, Joseph Blanchard and Zaccheus Lovewell, one captain, Nehemiah Lovewell, and thirty-two private soldiers, whose names are to be found in the history of Mr. Fox.

From Hollis there was one captain, Peter Powers; two regimental adjutants, Samuel Hobart and Jonathan Hobart; one chaplain of a regiment, Rev. Daniel Emerson; one regimental surgeon, Dr. John Hale; two lieutenants, Benjamin Abbott and Joseph Taylor; two ensigns, William Cumings and Josiah Brown, and more than fifty private soldiers whose names are still to be found on the published company rolls of the New Hampshire regiments. I know of no reason to doubt that the

other old Dunstable towns sent as many men to this war as Nashua and Hollis in proportion to their population.

THE N. H. GENERAL COURT FROM 1741 TO THE REVOLUTION, AND  
THE MEMBERS OF IT FROM THE OLD DUNSTABLE TOWNS.

From 1741 to the Revolution, the General Court of New Hampshire consisted of a Governor and Council appointed by the King, and a House of Representatives, varying from seventeen to thirty-one members, elected from the towns for three years. Under the law at that time, no person was qualified to vote for a member of the House unless he was an owner of real estate in the town of the value of £50. Nor was any candidate eligible to election unless he was the owner of real estate of the value of £300. The only member of the Council from these towns during that period was Col. Joseph Blanchard, who was appointed in 1741, and held the office till his death in 1758, nor was there any member from either of them in the House till 1752, when Jonathan Lovewell was chosen for Dunstable and Merrimack.

In 1762, all these towns were represented as follows :—

"Nottingham West & Litchfield	}	Capt. Samuel Greeley.
Merrimack & Monson Dunstable and Hollis		Joseph Blanchard, Dr. John Hale."

At the election in 1768 :—

"Nottingham West & Litchfield	}	James Underwood, Esq.,
Merrimack & Monson Dunstable and Hollis		Capt. John Chamberlain, Dr. John Hale."

In respect to the election for Dunstable and Hollis, in 1762, at the time when the Pine-Hill war was at its height, I find a scrap of political history in the N. H. Historical Collections, to the following effect :—

"For a number of years previous to that election, Dunstable and Hollis had been classed together for the choice of a representative. Dunstable being the older town, required all these elections to be held there, but Hollis having become the most populous, requested that the elections should be held in each town alternately. This request was refused, and at the next election Hollis mustered in full force, leaving at home scarcely man or horse. Dunstable, seeing their town outnumbered,

their town clerk mounted a pile of shingles and called for the votes of Dunstable. The town clerk of Hollis mounted another pile and called for the votes of Hollis and Dunstable. The result was that Jonathan Lovewell was elected moderator for Dunstable, and Dea. Francis Worcester for Dunstable and Hollis. The votes for Representative were called in like manner, and Jonathan Lovewell was declared elected for Dunstable, and Dr. John Hale for Dunstable and Hollis. After the election," as the story reads, "Lovewell went to Portsmouth, and was admitted to a seat in the House. Hale, also, went to Portsmouth, and upon representing the facts in respect to the election to Governor Wentworth, the Governor the next day sent his Secretary and dissolved the House, and ordered a new election. At the new election Hale was again returned, and from that time to the Revolution (thirteen years) Hollis had a Representative and Dunstable had none."

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH  
AND THE COURTS.

In the year 1771 the Province of New Hampshire was first divided into five counties, and the County of Hillsborough organized in March of that year, with the county seat at Amherst. Among the first Judges of the County Court of Sessions were Matthew Thornton, afterwards of Merrimack, and Samuel Hobart, of Hollis. The first Register of Deeds and County Treasurer was Samuel Hobart; The first Sheriff of the County, Benjamin Whiting, also of Hollis.

As appears in the records of the Superior Court of that time, the first capital offence tried in the county was upon an indictment found by the grand jury against Israel Wilkins, Jr., of Hollis, charged with the murder of his father, Israel Wilkins, Sr., in the month of November, 1772. It appears from the indictment that this homicide was the result of a sudden quarrel in which the deceased was mortally wounded by a blow upon the head with a billet of wood. The jury found, upon the evidence, that the defendant was guilty of manslaughter only—manslaughter at that time being punishable with death the same as premeditated murder. The record of this trial, after

setting forth the verdict of the jury, concludes with the following words :—

“ It being demanded of the said Israel Wilkins Junior why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him, the said Israel Wilkins Junior prayed the *benefit of clergy*, which was granted him. Whereupon the Prisoner the said Israel Wilkins Junior was burned with a hot iron in the form of the letter T on the brawny part of the Thumb of his left hand, and it is further considered that the said Israel Wilkins Junior forfeit all his Goods and Chattels to the King.”

I leave the report of this case as I find it, for the edification of the clergy and the curiosity of the lawyers.

#### THE CENSUS OF 1775.

In the year 1775, at the beginning of the war of the Revolution, the New Hampshire Convention ordered a census of the province to be taken, which was returned in the month of September of that year. The following statistics relating to the towns into which old Dunstable was divided are copied from that census :—

	Whole population.	Persons in the army.	No. of negroes and slaves for life.
Dunstable, . . . . .	705	40	7
Holles, . . . . .	1255	60	4
Litchfield, . . . . .	284	13	10
Nottingham West, . . . . .	649	22	4
Merrimack, . . . . .	606	19	13
Aggregate, . . . . .	3449	154	38

Before this census was taken, Hollis had lost eleven of her soldiers, of whom nine had been killed and two had died of disease.



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THE TOWN MEETINGS AND ANCIENT DUNSTABLE IN THE FIRST  
YEAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

I do not feel at liberty to close this, already too long address, without saying a very few words of the doings of these towns, and of the utterances of some of their town meetings at the breaking out of the war of the Revolution.

The *Town Meeting*, the family gathering of a sturdy, grave, and thoughtful yeomanry, the next door neighbor of the hearthstone, was an original New England invention, the rude and rustic, it may be, but fitting cradle of American Independence—like the admiration and despair of the friends of constitutional liberty the world over.

“Stern rugged nurse thy rigid lore,  
With patience many a year she bore,  
What sorrow was thou bad'st her know.”

One could hardly find or hope for more perfect or better working models of this novel New England invention than were to be met with in the town meetings of some of the towns which came of the old mother settlement at Salmon Brook. They all bear their own evidence of legitimacy, “true chips of the old block,” and all their utterances in their family gatherings, as preserved, in those autobiographies, their town records, are of one thought and one speech. But as it is impossible on this occasion for us to listen to all of this family group, we will permit the town of Hollis to speak briefly for the whole sisterhood. This I do, not for the reason alone that Hollis was then the most populous, but for the additional cause that Hollis has some facts of interest to tell, for which neither that town, nor ancient Dunstable, nor the state of New Hampshire, has yet had just credit in any written history. May I not hope also that somewhat may be pardoned to a filial affection I confess for the place of my birth, the town where my ancestors, both of my name and those not of my name, have lived and died for three generations.

In what was done by Hollis—“The coming events cast their shadows before,” in the following Resolution adopted with others of the like character at a special town meeting November 8, 1774, five months before the battle of Lexington :

"1st. That we will at all times endeavor to maintain our Liberty and Priviledges, both civil and sacred, even at the risque of our lives and fortunes, and will not only disapprove but despise all such persons as we have just and solid reason to think wish us in any measure deprived of the same." Again, at a town meeting held on the 30th of December, 1774, at which a "Committee of Observation" was appointed, the town "Voted that we do cordially accede to the just statement of the rights and grievances of the British colonies and of the measures adopted and recommended by the American continental Congress for the restoration and establishment of the former, and for the redress of the latter."

By the roads travelled in 1775, the distance from Hollis to Cambridge was forty-two miles,—to Concord, some more than twenty miles. The detachment of British troops sent by Gen. Gage from Boston to Lexington and Concord, to destroy the military stores at the latter place, crossed Charles river late in the evening of the eighteenth of April, and reached Lexington about five o'clock in the morning of the 19th. The news of this expedition reached the middle of Hollis, by mounted express, early in the morning of the same day. The alarm was at once given throughout the town by mounted messengers, and in the course of the day the Hollis minute-men to the number of ninety-two, were rallied and met upon the common with their muskets, each of them furnished with his powder-horn, one pound of powder and twenty bullets.

Of this company of minute-men, Reuben Dow was captain, John Goss, lieutenant, and John Cumings, ensign; and on the evening of the 19th of April, or before day-break the day following, all of them were on their march to Concord and Cambridge.

An original roll of this company yet exists, entitled "the muster roll of Capt. Reuben Dow's Company of Minute men, who marched from Hollis the 19th of April, 1775." This company was not of course able to reach Concord in season to join in the pursuit of the enemy, but the men went on to Cambridge, and most of them enlisted in new companies organized there for the eight months' service. Within a few days after this

company reached Cambridge we find the following action of the Hollis Town Meeting as shown by the town records :

“SPECIAL MEETING, April 28, 1775.

At a meeting of the town of Hollis, called on a Sudden Emergency in the day of our Public Distress, Col. John Hale chosen Moderator. Voted that we will pay two Commissioned Officers, four non-commissioned officers and thirty-four (34) Rank and File, making in the whole forty good and able men to join the Army in Cambridge, paying the said officers and men the same Wages that the Massachusetts men receive, and will also victual the same until such time as the Resolution of the General Court or the Congress of the province of New Hampshire shall be known respecting the raising of a standing army.”

At a town meeting held on the following 11th of May, “Col. John Hale” and “Dea. Enoch Noyes” were chosen delegates to the provincial congress to be holden at Exeter on the 17th of the same month, and the record of the meeting goes on to state :

“Voted and instructed our delegates to join the other governments in raising and paying the proportion of this province in men and money in the defence of the Liberties of these Colonies.”

It will be seen in the sequel that the vote of the 28th of April, touching the “forty good and able men,” was no empty boast, and that the patriotic pledges then made were more than redeemed.

The largest part of the Hollis “Minute-Men” who went to Cambridge on the 19th of April, enlisted into the company of Capt. Reuben Dow, their townsman, and were mustered into the Massachusetts Regiment commanded by Col. William Prescott, of Pepperell, the hero of Bunker Hill, a neighbor and friend of Capt. Dow. The company of Capt. Dow, inclusive of officers, consisted of fifty-nine men, that number making a full company under the Massachusetts act for enlistment.

The original roll of this company is still in possession of Jeremiah Dow, Esq., of Hollis, a grandson of Captain Dow. From an original roster of this company, in the possession of

the same grandson of Captain Dow, exhibiting the ages of the men, with their height and complexion, it appears that Peter Cumings, a son of Ensign John Cumings, the youngest member of the company, was but thirteen years old ; and that Jonathan Powers, its oldest member, was sixty.

Besides the company of Captain Dow, there were also four Hollis soldiers in Col. Prescott's regiment, in a company commanded by Capt. Joseph Moor, of Groton. It may be seen, also, by the "*Return*" made by the selectmen of Hollis, after the war, to the General Court of New Hampshire, showing the names of the men enlisted from the town, and the sums paid to each, that in the year 1775, fifteen Hollis soldiers enlisted for eight months in other companies. These fifteen, added to Capt. Dow's company, and the four Hollis soldiers in Capt. Moor's, make a total of seventy-eight eight-months' men from Hollis in that year.

The companies of Captains Dow and Moor, as a part of Col. Prescott's Regiment, were marched on to Bunker Hill on the evening of the 16th of June, and who, after working all night, without sleep or food, in the construction of the redoubt, so bravely fought in its defence the day following. Col. Prescott thoroughly knew his men, and on the morning of the battle, in refusing a proposition for their relief, after the fatigues and privations of the night, he curtly said of them : "*the men who built this fort will best defend it.*"

Besides the regiments of Colonels Stark and Reed, and the company of Capt. Dow, there were in the several companies of Col. Prescott's Regiment, as appears from the rolls, fifty or more soldiers from various towns in New Hampshire but a short distance from Hollis. Of these, seventeen were from Londonderry, eleven from Merrimack, six from Raby (now Brookline), others from New Ipswich, Peterborough, and other towns. Yet, so far as I am aware, no New Hampshire history of the battle makes any reference to the company of Capt. Dow, or to the other New Hampshire soldiers in the regiment of Col. Prescott. The number killed in the battle in Col. Prescott's regiment was forty-two, of whom eight were from Hollis, being nearly one in five of the whole, a loss larger, as is believed,

than that of any town either in Massachusetts or New Hampshire. Pepperell lost six in killed, believed to be the next largest.

Up to the 19th of June, 1775, Hollis had lost eleven soldiers, including one killed on that day, and two who had died of sickness. Of these eleven, four were heads of families, viz. : Nathan Blood, James Fisk, Thomas Wheat, and Jeremiah Shattuck. Six others, viz. : Jacob Boynton, Caleb Eastman, Isaac Hobart, Phineas Nevins, Peter Poor, and Ebenezer Youngman, were young, unmarried men, of whom the oldest was twenty-two and the youngest seventeen.

The time of service of the eight-months men expired in December, and near the last of that month a call was made by the New Hampshire Committee of Safety, for volunteers for two months, to supply the place of the Connecticut troops near Boston, who refused to continue longer in the service. In answer to this call, thirty-nine men volunteered from Hollis to join the army at Cambridge, being two-thirds or more of a company raised in Hollis and its immediate vicinity. These thirty-nine, including thirty-two of the "minute men" who went to Cambridge on the nineteenth of April, and did not enlist a second time, added to seventy-eight men enlisted for eight months, make the aggregate of *one hundred and forty-nine* Hollis soldiers in the first year of the war.

It is shown by the "Return" of the selectmen before quoted, that in the year 1775, the town paid for the services of its soldiers the following sums :—

For 66 men for eight months at £12 per man, being	£.	s.	d.
£1 10s. per month,	792	00	00
For 37 men for two months each,	111	00	00
For 2 men for six weeks each,	4	10	00
For the 92 minute-men to Concord and Cambridge in April,	93	07	07
Making an aggregate of	£1000	17	07

This sum reduced to federal money would amount to somewhat more than \$4,000.00 in federal coin, a sum equivalent in value to at least three times that amount at the present day.

The population of Hollis in September, 1775, as shown by a census then taken, was 1255. Dividing the population of the

town by the number of soldiers, would show that that number was very nearly equal to one-eighth part of the whole population. Other country towns in New England, of no more resources or population, may have done as much or even more; if even as much, their worthy deeds and patriotic sacrifices deserve to be kept in perpetual remembrance.

I have given Hollis as an example of the spirit that prevailed in the old Dunstable towns, at the commencement of the revolution. Nashua, Merrimack, Hudson, Litchfield, Brookline, were all animated by the same spirit, and there is abundant evidence that they all performed the duties of the hour equally well, though the town records of what they said and did have not been so well preserved.

Mr. Fox, in his history of Nashua, says of the first year of the revolution, "That so soon as the news of the fight at Lexington reached New Hampshire the whole population rushed to arms. That in these movements the citizens of Dunstable were among the most zealous, and the military spirit derived from their fathers was aroused at once into activity. Instantly they hurried to Concord to avenge the blood of their fellow citizens. Who and how many of these 'minute-men' there were we do not know, but the town paid over \$110.00 for their expenses. Within less than a week a company of sixty-six men was organized at Cambridge under Captain William Walker of Dunstable, forty of whom with the officers were also from Dunstable, four from Nottingham West, and fifteen from Wilton.

This company was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and had two men wounded in the battle, one of whom, William Clogstone, soon after died. William Lund, of Dunstable, belonging to another company, was also killed in the battle. These two added to the eight men killed from Hollis, make an aggregate loss of ten men killed in that battle from ancient Dunstable, a number equal to one half the loss in the battle of the two New Hampshire regiments as reported by General Stark.

In what I have already said, I have spoken mainly of what the men of ancient Dunstable and its subdivisions said, did and suffered, and but very little of our no less courageous and worthy ancestors of the gentler sex. I am sure that the gallantry of my audience will bear with me in the recital of a very brief and well

authenticated story, which I often heard in my boyhood, and which I now find as told to me fifty years ago, in "Sabine's Loyalists of the Revolution," in his biographical sketch of Capt. Leonard Whiting of Hollis. This sketch I copy as follows, as I find it:

"LEONARD WHITING OF HOLLIS, N. H., A NOTED TORY.

In 1775 Whiting was the bearer of despatches from Canada to the British in Boston and was arrested in Groton, Mass., under the following circumstances: After the departure of Col. Prescott's regiment of 'Minute men,' Mrs. David Wright of Pepperell, Mrs. Job Shattuck of Groton, and the neighboring women collected at what is now Jewett's Bridge over the Nashua river between Pepperell and Groton, clothed in their absent husbands' apparel, and armed with muskets, pitchforks and such other weapons as they could find, and having elected Mrs. Wright their commander, resolutely determined that no foe to freedom should pass that bridge. Rumors at that time were rife that the regulars were approaching, and frightful stories of slaughter flew rapidly from house to house. Soon there approached one Leonard Whiting, the subject of this notice, on horseback, supposed to be treasonably engaged in carrying intelligence to the enemy. Whiting by direction of Mrs. Wright, in her assumed character of sergeant of the guard, was seized, taken from his horse, searched and detained a prisoner. Despatches were found in his boots, which were sent to the Committee of Safety, and Whiting himself committed into the custody of the Committee of Observation at Groton."

The maiden name of Mrs. David Wright, the heroine of the bridge guard, was Prudence Cumings, a daughter of Samuel Cumings, one of the first settlers of Hollis, and first town clerk. It appears from the Hollis records of "births and marriages," that Prudence Cumings was born at the parish of West Dunstable, now Hollis, Nov. 26, 1740, and married to David Wright, of Pepperell, Dec. 28, 1761.

In this very desultory address it has been my aim to collate and present, somewhat in the order of time, some of the more important and well authenticated facts pertaining to the history

of ancient Dunstable and its subdivisions, for the first hundred years from the charter of the ancient town. No one can be more conscious than myself of the many interesting facts connected with my subject which it was not possible to bring within the compass of this address.

Nor need any one have a more painful sense of the very many important matters of equal interest which are fast fading away from the memories of the living, or already buried in the forgotten past with the remembrances of the dead.

Yet if what I have now said has served to entertain acceptably the passing hour—or, what is far better, if it shall have some effect to stimulate those who have more leisure, taste and ability for such pursuits, to aid further in perpetuating the remembrance of the many brave, noble and generous deeds of our ancestors of ancient Dunstable, and the goodly towns which came of their worthy mother, I shall feel abundantly compensated for this imperfect and humble tribute to their memory.



ACCOUNT OF THE  
HON. JONATHAN BLANCHARD,

BY E. H. SPALDING.

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Jonathan Blanchard, son of Col. Joseph Blanchard was born at Dunstable, New Hampshire, Sept. 18, 1738.

He was early appointed to public station, and when the State of New Hampshire was divided into counties, he filled some county office it is believed, and on the death of Col. Goff was appointed Judge of Probate for the County of Hillsborough, an office which he filled until his death, 16th July, 1788, in the fiftieth year of his age. In the Freeman's Oracle of the 25th July, 1788, I find the following notice of his character:

"Died on Wednesday, 16th July, 1788, at Dunstable, Hon. JONATHAN BLANCHARD, in the 50th year of his age. His remains were interred on Saturday following. His funeral was attended by the officers of the brigade he commanded, and a large concourse of other friends and acquaintances who have paid him the last token of their respects. In this visitation the County of Hillsborough sustains the loss of the first officer in the Court of Probate, to execute which trust he was found in early life, and in the discharge of which the widow and the fatherless, with all concerned, found a ready attendance, a constant friend and an able judge. The brigade have lost their general, his consort a kind, provident husband, and six children a tender, watchful and benevolent parent; who with their other relations, friends and the public in general greatly lament their loss."

Hon. Jonathan Blanchard married Rebecca Farwell of Dunstable, who died 20th Aug., 1811, aged 62. His children were, 1st, Rebecca, born 4th May, 1766, married Dr. Augustus Starr, died Oct. 1810, aged 45; 2nd, Grace, who married Frederick French; 3rd, Sophia who married Joseph Farwell; 4th, Charles, born 14th March, 1776, graduated from Harvard college 1796 and died at Batavia, New York, 16th March, 1811; 5th, Abigail, married Dr. Joseph Eastman of Hollis; 6th, Eliza, married Thomas French, Esq., died in 1845.

He was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress, Feb. 28th, 1783; again Dec. 25th, 1783, to the first Monday of the next November; and again June 10th, 1784, for one year from the first Monday of the next November, but in fact he only served from March 1st, 1784 to Aug. 11th of the same year. There remain but four persons in Nashua who are descendents of him, Chas. French, Esq., John and Luke Hall, and Mrs. Webster. He was buried in the Old South burying ground on the west side where a large slate stone marks his resting place.

REMINISCENCES  
OF  
OLD DUNSTABLE.  
WITH  
SKETCHES OF EVENTS AND PERSONS  
OF THE  
EARLY TIMES OF THAT TOWN,  
AND  
COLONEL BANCROFT'S PERSONAL NARRATIVE  
OF THE  
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL,  
AND  
GENEALOGICAL TABLES OF PORTIONS OF THE FAMILIES OF  
HENRY FARWELL, ROBERT FLETCHER AND JOHN JONES  
OF CONCORD, AND THOMAS BANCROFT OF READ-  
ING, AND JAMES CUTLER OF WATERTOWN,  
FROM THE EARLIEST IMMIGRANT  
ANCESTOR TO THE PRE-  
SENT GENERATION.  
BY  
JOHN B. HILL.

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NASHUA:  
PRINTED FOR E. H. SPALDING.

*Mason, November 1, 1877.*

EDWARD H. SPALDING, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I have long been in possession of documents, papers and records relating to the early times of Old Dunstable, and as you have expressed a wish to incorporate in the book you propose to publish relating to Old Dunstable, my letter to you about the Rev. Thomas Weld and the monument erected to his memory, also Mr. Moore's article on his visit to Mason and interview with me, both of which were published in the Telegraph, and my letter to you on the age of John Lovewell, and Col. Bancroft's personal narrative of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and such other papers relating to the early times and people of Old Dunstable as I may choose to prepare; in compliance with your request I now send you for that purpose the papers herein enclosed.

Very truly yours,

JOHN B. HILL.

## AN EVENING WITH J. B. HILL, ESQ.

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THE STORY OF BUNKER HILL RE-TOLD—OLD DUNSTABLE'S FIRST  
MINISTER—A TRADITION AS TO HIS DEATH  
CORRECTED—BY O. C. MOORE.

It is a square brick house in the centre of Mason, but it is trim and comfortable. The present proprietor, 82 years old, stands in the door, a short, stout, grey gentleman, with a good face and a square, full head. His welcome is cordial, and after tea we withdraw to his study. Our host is John B. Hill, Esq., who was in practice in Nashua in 1826, but he got little encouragement there, as too few young men do, and so he went to Bangor, where he made a reputation and a fortune, and where he is still held, by all the older citizens who knew him, in the highest respect. He returned to his ancestral homestead in Mason ten years ago and has since led a quiet, studious, rural life, employing his time in writing a history of his native town, making researches on historical subjects, and attending to the care of his farm. He is a grandson of that Colonel Ebenezer Bancroft who was a captain at Bunker Hill; whose grave is in the old South burying-ground in Nashua, and who was born and reared in the red house just across the line in Tyngsborough. The colonel's commissions as captain, bearing the original signatures of General Warren and of John Hancock, hang on the wall, and though more than a hundred years old they are in a state of excellent preservation. Mr. Hill points to them with pride, as he well may.

Understanding that Mr. Hill had an original account of the battle of Bunker Hill, taken by him from the lips of Colonel Ban-

croft in 1825, while he was in Nashua, we asked the privilege of reading it. Our host took a bundle of papers from the table and at once handed us the narrative. The writing was neat and legible, but we thought we should like to have the old gentleman read it himself. He readily assented, and without spectacles or hesitation he read, in a firm and clear voice, the remarkable narrative. And it is remarkable. As a narrative of the battle of Bunker Hill it is absorbingly graphic, and as reliable as graphic. It is soon to be published, and will be read with intense interest. Since Levoy read his personal narrative of Andersonville, before the Nashua Historical Society, we have heard nothing of such absorbing and thrilling interest. To have this account too from one who had shared conspicuously in that great event renders it peculiarly and profoundly interesting.

Captain Bancroft commanded the old Dunstable company in Colonel Bridge's regiment, but he had been detailed for court martial duty and was engaged on that service the night before the battle. On the morning of the battle he asked permission of General Ward to join his company which was engaged in fortifying Bunker (Breed's) Hill. Permission was given. Soon after he arrived in the redoubt General Putnam rode up and ordered the intrenching tools sent away, and he went with them, leaving Colonel Prescott in command. The whole number of men in the redoubt was one hundred and sixty-three. Two small cannon had been brought to the redoubt in the morning, but owing to Putnam's action the men were obliged to dig away the dirt and make embrasures with their hands. This work was cheerfully performed, though not without some scolding at Putnam's order. By order of Colonel Prescott he loaded and fired the cannon twice and the balls fell in Boston. When the red-coats first made their appearance, a portion of the men in the redoubt wavered and prepared to retreat. Colonel Prescott and Captain Bancroft both addressed them, and from that time the men stood up manfully to their work. The little band was under rigid orders not to fire until the word should be given, and when they did fire to aim low and at the fine coats. Every man took deadly aim. The red line approached as if on dress parade. Notwithstanding orders, half a dozen random shots were fired. Then

the deadly volley fell upon the red line. It shook, broke and fell back. Again it was rallied and again it was shattered. A third time it was re-formed and advanced. The men in the redoubt saw their danger in being flanked. Their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and the red-coats were now approaching by both flanks.

The fire from the redoubt continued steady and deadly, however, but the ammunition of some was exhausted, and the rest had but a few rounds left. To remain longer at their post was to be cut off and meet a useless death. The retreat began. Already the red-coats were at the entrance. It was a fight now with clubbed muskets. Captain Bancroft had fired twenty-seven rounds and he had one round left. Already the red-coats were in the redoubt. An officer sprang upon the parapet. Captain Bancroft fired at him and he fell. From what he subsequently learned he had little doubt that the officer was Major Pitcairn.

Now to escape. The entrance to the redoubt was choked with red-coats, but Captain Bancroft was a powerful six-footer, noted for his strength. With his gun in both hands outstretched before him, he dashed among the red-coats, crushing one and another, but at last his gun was wrested from him, but not till he had cleared the redoubt. One red-coat stood between him and escape. With his open hand he dealt him a powerful blow across his throat, and his open mouth was the last he saw of him. Ball after ball whizzed by him as he fled. They pierced his clothing, and one took off a forefinger, but he kept right on. On the Neck he met reinforcements, under the laggard Gerrish. He was weak and exhausted, from loss of blood. Seeing a tethered horse by the road, a soldier helped him upon it, and he made his way to Cambridge. Captain Bancroft served through the war, and was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy. He died in 1827, in his 90th year, and few men in this region were more respected or were more deserving of respect.

There was a striking parallel between the cases of General Warren and Captain Bancroft, and it is one of the injustices of history that the one has been rendered immortal and the other well nigh forgotten. Each was a volunteer in the ranks that day, and each did effective execution with his musket. There was no

more conspicuous figure in the redoubt than Bancroft's, and he was the last to leave the redoubt. Warren left before him, and fell mortally wounded. Bancroft escaped with a slight wound, and it is doubtful if any other man in the redoubt used his trusty gun with more terrible effect. Certainly none showed more unyielding grit.

A TRADITION CORRECTED.

The recent monument erected in the old South burying ground in Nashua to the memory of Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister of old Dunstable, says that he was killed by the Indians. Such was the tradition, and it so appears in the Gazetteer of John Farmer, but Mr. Hill has two letters from Mr. Farmer, in which he admits his error, and declares that Mr. Weld was not killed by the Indians. As there was no Indian war in 1702, the year of Mr. Weld's death, there can be no question that he died a natural death. The inscription on the monument should be changed to conform to the fact.



REV. THOMAS WELD,  
OLD DUNSTABLE'S FIRST MINISTER.

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*Mason, September 24, 1877.*

EDWARD H. SPALDING, ESQ., DEAR SIR:—

During a visit to Nashua, I went to the ancient graveyard, with the purpose among other matters, to view the monument recently erected by the citizens of Nashua at the grave of the Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister of Old Dunstable. This I found to be a granite block of suitable size and dimensions, cut in good taste, but I was surprised to find it stated in the inscription that he "was massacred by the Indians in defending the settlement." This statement, I have the fullest reason to believe, has no foundation in fact. He died June 9, 1702. There was no Indian war in 1702, and no attack on Dunstable in that year. Penhallow. p. 20, says: "At the arrival of Gov. Dudley in the year 1702, the whole body of the Indians was in tolerable good tune and temper, but being animated by the French, they soon began to threaten and insult the English." And again at page 23: "Aug. 10, (1703,) at nine in the morn they began the dreadful tragedy making a descent all the way from Saco to Wells."

The journal of the Rev. John Pike, of Dover, embraces the period from 1682 to 1709, in which he relates nearly one hundred attacks of the Indians on places or individuals, with dates of time &c., but states none anywhere in 1702. Judge Sewall's journal is also published, embracing much if not all of the same period. In it he is careful to note all remarkable events, especially the ordination and death of ministers and other noted men. In it he

notes the "funeral at Concord of Major Tyng, of Dunstable, who was mortally wounded by the Indians in August, 1710, between Groton and Concord, and carried to Concord to be cured of his wounds." At that date there was no newspaper published in the country, so that journals, such as I have described, and traditions were alone to be relied on for the facts of history, except such as would be found in the public records and documents. The killing by the Indians of so distinguished a man as Mr. Weld would be likely to be noted in such journals, but in none of them will any such statement be found. Rev. Mr. Alvord, in his very valuable History of the Church of Christ in Dunstable, p. 14, says: "A tradition prevails that Mr. Weld, of Dunstable, was murdered by the Indians, but this is discredited by some of the best authorities and will probably never be settled beyond doubt."

Misled by this Dunstable tradition Mr. John Farmer, in his *New Hampshire Gazetteer*, published in 1823, article Dunstable, p. 122, says: "In the Spring of 1702 the town was attacked and several persons and the Rev Thomas Weld, the first minister, were killed." This authority coupled with the tradition, uncontradicted and unexplained, would amply justify Mr. Alvord in saying that the question would "probably never be settled beyond doubt." I think I have the means of removing all doubt in the case. I have before me a letter of Mr. Farmer's dated Concord, Dec. 24, 1826, in which he writes in reference to a project of preparing for publication a history of Old Dunstable: "I can furnish the Ecclesiastical history if I can find a number of the Repository in which it appeared under my signature several years since. I have learned since that was published that Mr. Weld, the first minister, was not killed by the Indians, as has been repeatedly stated, and I have the precise time of his decease." In a subsequent letter under date of Concord, January 24, 1827, he writes: "I perceive he [i. e. Mr. Hill,] has corrected the name of baptism of the father of Capt. John Lovewell. It is strange that an error should have been so long perpetuated, but I know not that it should be accounted very strange, as all that the Dunstable people knew seemed to rest on tradition, no care being taken to preserve for posterity the deeds and heroic achievements of the primitive inhabitants."

In the same letter he states: "The first minister was Rev.

Thomas Weld \* \* \* ordained in 1685, died (not killed by the Indians) June 9, 1702, in his 60th year I suppose that half the people of Dunstable will say that Mr. Weld was killed by the Indians, at least half of those who know they ever had a first minister, but the truth is not so, as I can prove from good evidence, although I fell into the mistake in the Gazetteer; whereas in the Collections of the Mass. Hist. Society I cautiously expressed the improbability of such an event. I wish Mr. H. would allow me the credit of correcting my own errors, especially those I ran into by being misguided by others. He will be apt to fall into similar errors if he takes the traditions of Dunstable people on trust. I should rely more on the testimony of Col. Bancroft, than on all Dunstable put together. I mean no disrespect to the *recent* inhabitants of the place."

It should be borne in mind that this was written fifty years ago, and of course can have no reference to the present residents of Nashua. But it may be said that this is new and has never been published, and that Mr. Farmer's statement in the Gazetteer, remaining uncontradicted, justified the expression of a doubt in this matter. In reply it may be answered, that he took every opportunity presented to correct the error, as stated above in the Mass. Hist. Society Collections, to which may be added his Historical Catechism and his Genealogical Register published in 1829, in which, speaking of Mr. Weld, he notes the day of his death, his age, etc., but omits the Indian part of the story.

I will now state what knowledge I have of the matter which satisfies me even without reference to Mr. Farmer's letters, that there is no truth in the Indian part of the story. Col. Bancroft of Tyngsborough, my grandfather, was born April 1, 1738. He always resided upon his farm in Tyngsborough, which was only about half a mile from the place where Mr. Weld lived. He died Sept. 22, 1827. I had frequent conversation with him in reference to matters of interest in the early times of old Dunstable. Of these I made careful notes and reduced them to writing more than fifty years ago in a book which is now before me. In one of these conversations he spoke of Mr. Weld, described to me the place of his burial in the old graveyard, and added distinctly and emphatically, "He was not killed by the Indians." He added,

"His son preached for us in our camp at Butt's hill in Rhode Island."

What means of knowledge had Col. Bancroft which enabled him to deny so emphatically what was asserted by almost uniform tradition? Rev. Abijah Weld, son of Rev. Thomas Weld, was born in Dunstable in Sept. 1702, graduated at Harvard College in 1723, was ordained at Attleboro', Mass., May, 1727, and died in 1782. Attleborough is in Massachusetts but on the borders of Rhode Island. Col. Bancroft was Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the troops of Middlesex county stationed in Rhode Island in 1781, and it was evidently upon his invitation as commander that Mr. Weld "preached in our camp." Nothing is more likely than that they, being natives of the same town, born in the same neighborhood, should have conversation about persons and affairs of the place. Mr. Weld would have known the fact if his father had been killed by the Indians, and no doubt would have alluded to it in such conversation. Again, Dea. Noah Johnson, born in old Dunstable in 1698, was four years old when Mr. Weld died. He lived in Dunstable till his old age, then he removed to Pembroke, where he died in his one hundredth year. He was a neighbor and intimate friend of Col. Bancroft, and often talked with him about the Indian wars in which he had taken part. If Mr. Weld had been killed by the Indians he must have known it, and would doubtless have told the story to Col. Bancroft. These and other means of knowledge enabled Col. Bancroft, against the almost uniform tradition of the place, to deny more than fifty years ago the story of Mr. Weld being killed by the Indians. It seems that the statement upon the monument has no foundation in truth, and now the question arises what should be done? What more suitable and proper than that the false inscription should be erased? And this may readily be done at small expense and without disfiguring the monument. Nothing more is required than to dress off about half an inch of the face of the monument, thus removing the whole inscription, and then the inscription can be restored, omitting the objectionable part, and the monument will remain in size and form without blemish, a mark of respect to the memory of a worthy man, and highly creditable to the citizens of Nashua.

Very truly yours,

J. B. HILL.

Since writing the above, I have found a letter addressed by Mr. Farmer to my brother, Rev. Joseph B. Hill, dated Concord, Sept. 2, 1823, from which I take the following extract :

"The towns of Dunstable and Tyngsborough (the latter a part of the former,) were subject to great depredations from the Indians, and it is much to be regretted that few, very few accounts exist of the circumstances respecting them. Even the death of one of the *spiritual teachers* of Old Dunstable, and the first ever settled so far to the North, west of the river Merrimack, is left unrecorded by our early historians, so far as my information extends. Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister of D., was skilled in the spring of 1702, with a number of others. It would be very desirable to obtain the particulars of this event. It is possible that the venerable Col. Bancroft may know something about it. The particulars of Joseph or Jo. English if collected would form a very amusing story. Have you ever met with the song written soon after Lovewell's defeat in 1725? We (i. e. Moore & Farmer,) should much like to obtain and publish it."

Mr. Farmer subsequently obtained a copy of this song, as he informed me, from Mr. Coffin, the Principal of the Tyngsborough Grammar School, after an inquiry for it of more than eight years. He published it in the N. H. Historical Collections and I published it, with introductory remarks, in the Constellation and Nashua Gazette. It will be found in Fox, page 124.

Mr. Weld was the son of Thomas Weld of Roxbury, baptised June 12, 1653, graduated at Harvard College, 1671, ordained 1685, died June 9th, 1702. He married, Nov. 9th, 1681, Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Rev. John Wilson, of Medfield. She died July 19th, 1687. He married second, Hannah, widow of Abijah Savage and daughter of Edward Tyng. She died June 2nd, 1731, aged 64, at Attleboro', at the residence of her son, Rev. Abijah Weld.

The first entry in the record of marriages in the old Dunstable records, is

Mr. Thomas Weld and Elizabeth Wilson were married the 9th of November, 1681.

In the record of births I find

Elizabeth Weld, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Weld, was born the 15th day of October, 1682.

Thomas Weld, the son of Mr. Weld, was born the 7th of february, 1688.

Eleazer, was born the 5th of January, 1684.

John Weld was born the 5th of february, 1685.

Farwell Weld, the son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Hannah Weld, was born the 4th of March, 1701.

Thus far the record. Between John and Farwell several entries are made of births in other families.

I add to the list Thomas, born September 2, 1702, posthumous after his father's death. Graduated at Harvard College, 1723; ordained at Attleboro', October, 1727, and died May 16, 1782 in his 80th year.

Farmer adds Samuel, another son, died at Roxbury, January 17, 1717. Samuel was probably a son of the second wife whose name is not found in the record.

In the record of deaths I find

Eleazer Weld, the son of Mr. Thomas Weld died the 11th of April, 1686.

John Weld, the son of Mr. Thomas Weld, died 25 July, 1686.

Mrs. Elizabeth Weld, the wife of Mr. Thomas Weld died on July 29th, Anno Dom., 1787.

The orthography of most of these entries shows that they could not have been made by Mr. Weld or by his written direction.

Farmer adds, "Thomas his son graduated at Harvard College in 1701, died 1704." This might be, for he would then be 21 years old, but there is an inconsistency in the date of his birth which I cannot explain.

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#### AGE OF JOHN LOVEWELL.

John Lovewell, of Old Dunstable, did he live to be 120 years old? This question has been debated but never definitely settled. No record is found of his birth or of his death, nor any entry or memorandum answering to the character of a record, in which his age at the time of his death is stated. In the years 1825-26 I resided in Nashua, then Dunstable, N. H. The tradition was then uniform and unquestioned, that this was his age. Fox, whose book was published in 1846, seems to have doubted the statement,

(see Hist. of Dunstable, page 157,) but finally to have yielded credit to it, (see page 152,) and Kidder, (in Expeditions of Capt. John Lovewell, page 89,) adopting the traditional age, concludes that he might be 116 years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Farmer also in his letter to me, says: "I always doubted it, though it seems to have passed into history as an undeniable fact." But it appears to me that a careful examination of all the facts will show that there is no foundation for the statement. During my residence in Nashua, I obtained from Moody D. Lovewell, Esq., a descendant of John Lovewell, the loan of the town records and other papers of Old Dunstable, which were then in his keeping, but which I understand are now in the City Clerk's office. This book and papers purporting to be records of the town and church of Old Dunstable, commencing in 1673 and ending in 1733, contained as I believe every existing written document relating to the doings of the town and church during that period. I made a careful copy of every thing in this book and these papers which I thought could be of any interest in illustrating the doings of the town and church, or the names and fortunes of the residents and owners of lands in the town.

Col. Ebenezer Bancroft, my mother's father, born April 1, 1738, was then residing on his farm in Tyngsboro,' the second house south of the state line. I had frequent conversations with him during my residence in Nashua, as well as in previous years, in which he was fond of relating incidents of the early history of the town and region, and of the early inhabitants. The substance of these conversations I was careful to make minutes of at the time, and to make a record of in the same book. This book is now before me, and I propose to resort to it and other documents, in order to contribute my mite towards solving the problem of the age of John Lovewell.

I find in the "minister's rate for the year 1686," the names of the tax payers in the town, residents and non-residents. I find no record of the rate in any preceding year. In this rate the name of Lovewell does not appear, but in the rate for the year 1687 the names of Joseph Lovewell and John Lovewell are entered, each rated at 7 shillings. No less rate is set against any name, though several others have the same rate. This is the first ap-

pearance of the name in the records. In 1688, John Lovewell, Jr., is one of the surveyors of the highways. In 1689 John Lovewell, Sen. is one of the selectmen. In 1690 Joseph Lovewell is a fence viewer. In 1691 John Lovewell is a hog constable. In 1693-4 John Lovewell is a fence viewer. In 1698 John Lovewell is a surveyor of highways. In 1715 John Lovewell is a field driver. In "1718, Feb. 3, Voted that the selectmen make a Rat of seventy pounds, also that there shall be a committee of five to search the town books to see what each proprietors grant was, and that no man might have more than his grant was, and to see that justice be done on that account. The committy was Lt. Farwell, John Lovewell, Joseph Blanchard, Jonathan Robens and Thomas Cummings." I find no entry of the name of Lovewell after this date except in the record of births and deaths; that of births is as follows :

"John Lovewell, son of John Lovewell, was born 14th of Oct. 1691, (this was Capt. John Lovewell who was killed at Pequack-et,) Zacheus Lovewell, son of John & fanna lovewell was born 22 of July 1701."

On a dilapidated sheet I found,

	vewell son of
	ovewell May
	his wife was born
	of May in the year
	vewell the son of
	Joseph Lovewell
	Lovewell his wife the
	third of May 1691
Zacheus Lovewell, of Zacheus & Esther	Feb. 19 1724
Nehemiah Lovewell of John & Hannah	Jan 9 1726-7
Zacheus of Zacheus & Esther	Dec 15 1735
Jonathan of John & Hannah	May 14 1713
Esther of Zacheus & Esther	Nov 10 1728
Lucy of same	Jay 12 1730
John Lovewell of John & Hannah	June 30 1718

These names are not entered in the order here set forth, but are taken from page to page as they are found entered among other names without regard to the order of time. If he was 120 years



old in 1754, he was born in 1634 and was 24 years old when Cromwell died in 1658. He might then have been an Ensign in Cromwell's army according to the family tradition, as stated by Fox, but at that early age it is not probable that he was one of the "Ironsides;" and if he was, that circumstance furnishes no reason why he should flee from his country on the accession of Charles II., for it was only those who had taken an active part in the administration of civil affairs, who were exposed to punishment by the new rulers.

Fox states that he settled in town some years before 1690. His deposition taken in 1744, states that he was an inhabitant in 1680. His name first appeared in the records in 1687. In the records, the name of his wife in one place is Fanna, in another Hannah, and in the deposition Anna, all being in fact the same name. The birth of his son Jonathan the Judge, is entered May 14, 1713. If he was 120 when he died, he was 79 and his wife (by the deposition, ten years younger,) 69 when this child was born. That a husband 79 and a wife 69 should at that age have a son born, who would be smart enough to become a judge, and who lived till 1792, is incredible.

There is no doubt that Jonathan, the judge, was the son of John, and the brother of Captain John. Fox so states, and Col. Bancroft, who knew him well, so stated to me. Now bearing in mind that for several years after 1687, there were taking an active part in the town affairs, John Lovewell, Sen., and John Lovewell, Jr., tradition may readily have borrowed something from the years of the father to add to the age of the son.

What additional facts are there that can be relied upon bearing upon this question? In depositions taken in 1744, he states his age to be 93 years, and his wife's to be 83 years. Col. Bancroft, who was born in 1738, states that Lovewell after he was 100 years old walked from his home on Salmon brook to Tyngsboro' meeting house, and then on the road towards Dunstable, Mass., to Thompson's, making nearly ten miles, and was intending to return home on the same day, but was prevailed upon by Thompson to stay over night, and that on his return the next day he called at his father's house and that his mother furnished him food and refreshment, of which he partook heartily, and then went on his

way home. Now if he was 93 in 1744, as stated in his deposition, he would be 100 in 1751. Col. Bancroft's mother died in September 1754. Suppose this journey and call to have taken place, in 1752, Col B. would then be 14 years old, an age at which he would be likely to notice and remember these facts, and as Lovewell, according to the deposition, would then be more than 100 years old, it seems to me to be clearly shown that his age at the time of his death, which Fox states to have been between 1754 and 1757, could have been at the last date only 106 years. This is according to his own statement under oath. All other statements have the support of tradition alone, unsustained by any written document or memorandum.

JOHN B. HILL.

Mason, N. H., May 28, 1877.

## BUNKER HILL BATTLE.

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Some time in the year 1818, General Dearborn published a pamphlet, the object of which was to show that but a small share of the credit of the Battle of Bunker Hill was due to General Putnam, and at nearly the same time the Bunker Hill Monument Association was formed for the erection of the Bunker Hill Monument. Col. Samuel Swett published about the same time his History of Bunker Hill Battle. In 1825 he published his "Notes to his Sketch of Bunker Hill Battle," and in 1826 the second edition of his History. In his notes he incorporated brief statements given by about eighty persons, officers and soldiers, who were present and took part in the contest, of their recollections of the battle. He wanted that of Col. Bancroft, which I, at Col. B's. request, took down from his dictation, and after it was carefully considered, and read to him, he signed it, and I sent it to the Monument Association. Of this account Col. Swett in his letter to me, dated Boston, 29th Dec. 1825, says: "I have seen Col. Bancroft's very interesting statement of the circumstances, within his knowledge, which occurred at Bunker Hill Battle, to which you refer as sent to the Historical Committee of Bunker Hill Monument. But as an old venerated friend, Gov. Brooks, had previously done me the favor to take Col. Bancroft's statement in writing, during a temporary absence of mine from town, which I have carefully preserved, and made great use of in my sketch of the battle, I was already possessed of the material parts you have committed to writing. There are some unimportant minutiae in which the two accounts do not exactly conform to each other, which embarrasses me a little as to depositing mine with the archives of the Bunker Hill

Association, while the litigious spirit continues about Gen. Dearborn's account of the battle. But the part of your account to which I object is the statement that no historian has done justice to Col. Prescott's claims. Perhaps he did not mean to include so slight a work as mine among the histories. In all conversation I have had with Col. Bancroft we have agreed as to Prescott's eminent claims to distinction in the affair, and in fact my sketch tallies with the account given in your report of his opinions."

It may be remarked that the statement taken by Gov. Brooks was on a hurried visit of Col. Bancroft to his house in Medford, and if any difference appears in the two statements credit should be given to that made by him at his own house, when there was ample time for reflection and consideration.

COL. BANCROFT'S NARRATIVE.

One crowded hour of glorious strife,  
Is worth an age without a name.

The following narrative of incidents in the battle of Bunker Hill was reduced to writing by me in 1825 from the dictation and statement of Col. Bancroft, at his request, and is now copied from the manuscript :—

On the night of the 16th of June, 1775, my company was ordered out with the detachment to take possession of the heights of Charlestown. This detachment consisted of three regiments commanded by Col's Prescott, Bridge and Frye, and amounted in all to between 1000 and 1200 men. These regiments were principally from Middlesex county, Col. Prescott from Pepperell, Col. Bridge from Chelmsford, Col. Frye from Andover. I was that evening on a court-martial and could not get liberty to go with my company, but in the morning of the 17th Gen. Ward granted me permission to join my company, though the court-martial was not through.<sup>a</sup> Soon after I reached the hill our men left work and piled their intrenching tools in our rear and waited in expectation of reinforcements and refreshments, but neither reached us if any

<sup>a</sup>, Swett, in his history of Bunker Hill Battle, appendix, page 6, states, "Capt. Bancroft was at the laying out of the works, on Bunker Hill." This is certainly erroneous. He must have attributed to Capt. B. the statement of some other person. It seems by his remarks on page 7 that he made the statement from recollection, having mislaid Bancroft's letter.

were sent. The reinforcements halted at Charlestown Neck, Whilst I was standing by the redoubt before the action began, a ball from the Somerset passed within a few inches of my head, which seriously affected my left eye so that it finally became totally blind.

When the works were planned no calculation was made for the use of cannon, and of course no embrasures were left for them. But on the morning of the 17th two ship cannon were sent up and a platform with them. About ten o'clock the British troops began to make their appearance at the wharves in Boston. Gen. Putnam, who had been incessant in his exertions through the morning to bring reinforcements, now rode up to us at the fort and says, "My lads these tools must be carried back," and turned and rode away. An order was never obeyed with more readiness. From every part of the line volunteers ran and some picked up one, some two shovels, mattocks, &c., and hurried over the hill. When the pile of tools was thus removed I went through the lines to form an estimate of the number of men in the redoubt, at the same time stating that those who had gone with the tools would come back, though I was by no means confident that they would.<sup>b</sup> I estimated the number then left in the redoubt at 150, but was afterward informed by one of the captains of Col. Frye's regiment that he counted them, and the whole number including officers was 163.<sup>b</sup> I was not certain that any reinforcements after this time came *into* the redoubt, thus the number of our effective force was very materially reduced. Gen. Putnam had given his orders and gone, and nobody seemed to think it belonged to him to stop the men and execute the order in a proper way.

The artillery-men had all gone with the tools and Col. Prescott came to me and said, "If you *can* do anything with the cannon I wish you would. I give you the charge of them." I directed

<sup>b</sup> No doubt many of the men did come back and take part in the battle within the fort, or at the rail fence, for the number of killed as reported in the three regiments of Prescott, Bridge and Frye, was 73, and wounded, 88—total, 161. See Swett, page 51. Col. B. was too busy to make a second count. The fort was only about eight rods square equal to 133 feet on the front, Swett p. 20, and 163 men standing in two ranks would fully occupy the whole front—and one being busy in the front rank, would have little opportunity or care to know or notice what was taking place in the third, fourth or fifth rank.

the men to dig down the bank in order to form an embrasure, which they were forced to do with their hands, for the party that had carried off the intrenching tools had not left us a single shovel or mattock. Men never worked with more zeal. Many of them dug till their fingers bled. To loosen the earth I loaded the cannon and fired into the gap, and they dug again and I fired again a second time. Both these balls fell in Boston, one near the meeting house in Brattle square, the other on Cornhill, as I was afterwards informed by Boston gentlemen. <sup>c</sup>

By this time the British had landed. They learned that we had cannon on the right or most westwardly part of the fort, which was probably the reason they did not attempt to flank us on that quarter till the close of the action. We were not able to use these cannon in the action because the enemy advanced and the firing commenced before we had time to dig down the bank far enough to use them against the enemy.<sup>1</sup> Still as the few shots that were fired gave the enemy notice that we had artillery and prevented their attempting to turn our right flank, it must be regarded as a very important circumstance, for had they attempted it, they would have succeeded, and we should not have had more than a shot or two at them. I was fully persuaded that the moment they attempted this point, we could no longer maintain our post, and the event showed that I was not mistaken, for it was not more than four minutes after they turned this flank, before we were obliged to retreat. The British troops had begun their march. They were steadily and confidently advancing directly in our front. Our men turned their heads every minute to look on the one side for their fellow soldiers who had gone off with the tools and for the reinforcements, which were expected, and on the other to see a sight to most of them new, a veteran enemy marching on firmly to the attack, *directly in their front*. It was an awful moment. The enemy had advanced perhaps half the way from their station toward us, and our men seeing no reinforcements began by a simultaneous movement to draw off from the east side of the redoubt.

<sup>c</sup> These cannon were removed to the space between the breast-work and rail-fence and fired several times.

<sup>1</sup> They had been fellow soldiers in the French war 1755-8, lived in neighboring towns, and were intimate friends.

This, in my opinion, was the very crisis of the day, the moment on which every thing depended. Col. Prescott hastened to them, and I followed him. We represented with earnestness that they must *not go off*, that if *they* did *all* would go; that it would disgrace us to leave at the bare *sight* of the enemy the work we had been all night throwing up, that we had no expectation of being able to hold our ground, but we wanted to give them *a warm reception, and retreat*. It is but justice to these men to say that they cheerfully took their places again, and maintained them as bravely as any that fought on that day. As the enemy were advancing within gunshot, Col. Prescott and the officers gave orders to the men, to take particular notice of the *fine coats* and to aim as *low as the waistband*, and not to fire till ordered. A firing of eight or ten guns commenced before orders, at the left of the redoubt, but was immediately stopped. We wished the fire to be held till the enemy were within six rods. Our first fire was shockingly fatal. There was scarcely a shot but told. The enemy were thrown into confusion and retreated a short distance. Their lines were broken, and it was some minutes before they had conveyed their dead and wounded into their rear. A scattering fire was still kept up by our men. They formed again and advanced, and were a second time driven back in the same confusion. They formed a third time and flanked us. A body of reinforcements which had come up in the rear of the redoubt, gave them a fire. At this moment, as I understood, Gen. Warren fell. Our ammunition was now nearly expended, which the enemy probably learned by those who had fired away all their powder, throwing stones, which were abundant in the trench. We were soon surrounded on all sides. The enemy had advanced on each side of the front of the redoubt, and were pouring into the gateway. The day was over, and we had nothing more but to retreat as well as we could. As I was loading my gun the last time, and just withdrawing the ramrod, an officer sprang over the breastwork in front of me and presented his piece. I threw away the rammer which was in my hand, and instantly placed the muzzle of my gun against his right shoulder, a little below the collar-bone, and fired, and he fell into the trench. This was my twenty-seventh fire that day. The wound it gave was in the same place as that

by which Pitcairn died, and as near as I can recollect the person I shot answered the description of that officer who was found mortally wounded in our trench.<sup>d</sup>

I had then a severe struggle to escape out of the fort, the gateway of which was completely filled with British soldiers. I held my gun broadwise before my face and rushed upon them, and at first bore some of them down, but I soon lost my gun, a remarkably long one, which I had taken from the French at Chamblee, in the old French war. I leaped upon the heads of the throng in the gateway and fortunately struck my breast upon the head of a soldier, who settled down under me, so that I came with my feet to the ground. Directly as I came to the ground a blow was aimed at me, with the butt of a gun, which missed my head but gave me a severe contusion on the right shoulder. Numbers were trying to seize me by the arms but I broke from them, and with my elbows and knees cleared the way so that at length I got through the crowd. The last man I passed stood alone, and the thought struck me that he might kill me after I had passed him. As I ran by him I struck him a blow across the throat with the side of my hand. I saw his mouth open, and I have not seen him since. A shower of shot was falling all around me as I ran down the hill. One struck off my hat, several marked my clothes, one struck me in the left hand, and carried off the forefinger. Our men were all in advance of me, and I was almost, if not entirely, alone, from the time I left the fort till I came to Charlestown Neck, on which there was not a man to be seen. I thought it might be some protection from the fire of the floating batteries, to go behind the buildings, but on turning the corner I found Col. Gerrish with a body of men posted there. I said to him, "Colonel Gerrish, are you *here* ? I hope to God you will be killed, but I

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<sup>d</sup> The credit of the shot that killed Pitcairn has been given to Salem, the negro, but as four balls were found lodged in him, they could not all have been fired by Salem.—Swett, appendix, page 25. He fell in the trench of the breastwork, as described by Col. B. (Swett, page 49), and he had no doubt that the wound from his gun was the fatal one. Pitcairn was carried into Boston and died in a few minutes after he was taken out of the boat. Col. B. adds. "A gentleman with whom I was acquainted was present when he was taken out of the boat, and from the description of the wound which he examined and gave me I had no doubt that Pitcairn was the man I killed."



will not stay to die with you," and took the street again.<sup>e</sup> By this time I grew very faint with fatigue and loss of blood. There was a horse tied by the side of the common, and I made towards him. Col. James Varnum 'saw me and came to me. He took me by the arm and led me to the horse. While he was with me, the ball of the last cannon I heard that day passed within a foot or two of me and struck the ground, at a short distance before me. We found the owner of the horse by him, and he cheerfully offered him to me to ride to Cambridge.<sup>f</sup>

Our loss was principally on the retreat. Very few were killed in the fort. Lieut. Spalding, of Pepperell, was killed in the fort by my side, and I stood over him and fired a number of times.

Here I want to make a few remarks in regard to Colonel Prescott. I cannot but consider his case an instance of the injustice of history. He has been neglected and left almost unnoticed in all accounts of the action that I have seen. But the truth is, that to Colonel Prescott, more than to any other individual, we were indebted for the success of the day. He is now dead and I am not willing to leave the world without recording my testimony in his favor.<sup>h</sup> He commanded the detachment that was first ordered to go on the hill, and it was to him that all the officers and men looked for direction and example. He continued through the

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<sup>e</sup> Colonel Bridge was court-martialed and narrowly escaped condemnation. "Under the charge of keeping under cover too cautiously in the redoubt." Swett, page 56.

<sup>f</sup> Col. Gerrish was tried on this and another charge by court-martial and found guilty of "conduct unworthy of an officer," and cashiered. Swett, page 57.

<sup>g</sup> Swett, page 33. NOTE.—Colonel James Varnum, now of Dracut, a sergeant in Coburn's company, had the top of his hat shot off and two bullets through his jacket.

<sup>h</sup> He rode to the headquarters of Gen. Ward, the Gambrel-Roofed House then owned and occupied by Jonathan Hastings, the college steward, afterwards by Dr. Abiel Holmes, now made famous forever, by his son O. W. Holmes' Poem, "The Gambrel-Roofed House." Here he was received with hospitality, but he told me he left many bloody marks on the bed he occupied.

<sup>i</sup> In Spalding's Memorial, page 114, No. 1595, "Lieut. Joseph Spalding, born April 28, 1739, in Pepperell, died June 17, 1775. Killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. *Shot from his horse!*" He was killed in the redoubt by a cannon ball. Swett, page 29, says: "The British artillery on Morton's Hill opened on the Americans. Col. Prescott ordered his men to keep under cover of the works, but Lieut. Spalding, standing by his side, had his head completely shot off by a cannon ball." Where was the "horse?" Such is tradition. Officers and men of the three regiments marched from Cambridge to Bunker Hill on foot.

hottest of the fight to display admirable coolness and a self possession, that would do honor to the greatest hero that ever lived. He gave his orders deliberately, and how effectually they were obeyed I need not tell. I ought, perhaps, to remark that his command was confined to the fort. He had nothing to do with the rail fence. In the fort he was the sole commander. I state these facts because I know them to be true. They have been present to my mind ever since that day. My impression then was the same that it is now and ever has been.

At this or some other interview Col. B. said: "In 1755 I entered the service at the age of about 16 years, and served in the Provincial army, in all, five campaigns. In 1757 I received an ensign's commission. Orders came that all the commissioned officers in the Provincial army should take the oath of allegiance. It was tendered to me and I took it. This oath of allegiance had so much influence upon my mind, that I was unwilling to be active in military movements in the commencement of the troubles with Great Britain, and therefore declined being a candidate for the command of the minute men who were raised in my neighborhood. But as soon as the news of the action at Lexington reached me, I hastened to the spot and the sight of the fellow citizens dead on the field, in my mind fully absolved me from my oath. I was then ready to engage heart and hand. I overtook the British forces at West Cambridge, and made such use of my gun, that it was said I lessened their number." He added at another time:

"The Captain of the company of minute men raised in Old Dunstable was taken sick at Cambridge, and went home sick, and his company followed him home. I was sent for while at Cambridge by the Committee of Safety, and requested to bring that company back, and accordingly consented to take an order to the Captain. He thought himself unable to go back with his men, and refused to take command of them again. By the unanimous desire of the company, I took the command and immediately marched them to Cambridge."

In order fully to appreciate the circumstances of the Battle of Bunker Hill, it should be borne in mind that neither Gen. Ward nor the Committee of Safety, nor Col. Prescott had any apprehension that there would be a battle on the 17th. Hence no efficient preparations were made to support the force on the Hill. No doubt

the cannon fired by Capt. Bancroft, the balls falling in the streets of Boston, caused alarm, and induced Gen. Gage to order an immediate attack. The party under Col. Prescott was a mere intrenching party, to build the fort, and the detachment of 200 men from Stark's troops was, probably, intended to relieve Prescott, and guard the fort. (Parker's Monograph, page 12.) If there was any mistake in fortifying Breed's Hill instead of Bunker Hill, it was no fault of Prescott, for Swett expressly states that the works on Breed's Hill were laid out by Col. Gridley. Gen. Ward hesitated to send reinforcements to Prescott fearing that an attack would be made on Cambridge. The deficiency in the supply of powder was such, also, that there was no intention to bring on a battle on the 17th of June.

Refreshments for Prescott's troops were ordered out from Cambridge, but the British shipping so completely commanded Charlestown Neck that *teams* could not pass, though individuals on foot or on horseback might do so. It was not a fault of General Ward, that no refreshments reached the combatants. General Ward was also full of apprehensions that the enemy would make an attack on the camp at Cambridge and therefore would not weaken his position there by sending reinforcements to the Hill. It should also be borne in mind that the army at Cambridge was the army of Massachusetts and could be commanded only by Massachusetts officers. Putnam could command the Connecticut troops, but not those of Massachusetts. The troops from Connecticut and New Hampshire were volunteers and were commanded by their own officers. It was in July 1775, that the Congress of the United Colonies took charge of the war, and issued new commissions to the Massachusetts officers,—signed by John Hancock, President. It is asserted that it was through mistake that the fort was built on Breed's Hill, instead of Bunker Hill. No doubt the orders of the Committee of Safety were to fortify Bunker Hill. This was at that time the only hill on the Charlestown peninsula known by name. It was the highest point, but it was too far from the enemy to annoy the army or shipping. Breed's Hill was far better adapted to the objects of the expedition. The ground had been previously reconnoitered by Putnam and Gridley. Swett, page 20. Putnam's plan was first to fortify Breed's and then Bunker Hill. He commenced an intrenchment on that hill,

and to that work the intrenching tools were carried. If time had been allowed to complete that work the forces driven from Breed's Hill would have made a stand there. The dispute which delayed the commencing of the work (see Swett p. 20,) was probably on the part of Prescott insisting that his orders were to fortify Bunker's Hill, and Putnam and Gridley insisting that Breed's Hill was the proper place for the fortification.

For the wounds received in this battle, Col. Bancroft was placed upon the pension roll of Massachusetts by the resolve copied as follows :

"Resolve entitling Ebenezer Bancroft, Esq., to quarter pay: passed January 26, 1778, on the representation of John Lucas, Commissioner of Continental pensions, in behalf of Ebenezer Bancroft, Esq., late a Captain in Col. Ebenezer Bridges' Regiment, and who was wounded in the battle on the heights at Charlestown, on the 17th of June, 1775.

Resolved, that the said Ebenezer Bancroft, Esq., is entitled to quarter pay, to commence the first day of January, 1776."

The pension was paid to him by Massachusetts, until Congress passed the law granting pensions to invalids, for wounds received in the service in the Revolutionary War. His name was then transferred to the Pension Roll of the United States and continued to the close of his life.

In 1774 an act was passed forbidding the importation of gunpowder into the Colonies. A large quantity of gunpowder was stored in the castle William and Mary in Portsmouth harbor, commanded by Capt. Cochran with a garrison of five men. The patriots of Portsmouth and neighboring towns, being informed by messages sent by Paul Revere, that the sloops of war Scarborough and Canseau, with several companies of British soldiers, were about to be sent from Boston to strengthen the garrison and protect the fort, determined at once to seize and carry off the powder. Dec. 14, 1774 they gathered a large company, procured a gondola, and at midnight anchored near the fort and wading ashore, scaled the walls, seized and imprisoned the Captain and his garrison, broke open the magazine, and took and carried away about one hundred barrels of powder, put it on board the gondola and went up the river with it to Durham, and there stored it in the cellar of the Congregational meeting house. It was afterwards sent to Cambridge and did good service in the battle of Bunker Hill. (Brewster's Rambles, Vol. II, page 168, also see 248.)

## REMINISCENCES OF OLD DUNSTABLE.

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Having made somewhat extensive researches into the family history and genealogy of the families of Farwell's, Fletcher's and Bancroft's, who were among the early residents in Old Dunstable, and who resided principally in what is now Tyngsborough and Dunstable, Mass., I have thought it proper to put on record in these sheets, so much of the family history and genealogy of those families residing in those towns, as will be of interest to the present and future generations of those races. I have also thought it might be of interest to add some reminiscences of persons, places and events, relating to individuals of those families, and to localities of those places of which I possess some knowledge, by means of research in ancient records, books and in personal communications made to me more than fifty years ago, which I deem interesting and reliable, and which unless preserved in this manner will be likely to pass into that oblivion in which all tradition depending on personal memory alone, perishes when death seals up the voice on which it depends.

Mr. Fox's History of Old Dunstable is invaluable, and if lost could never be replaced. It is not free from errors and omissions, many, perhaps most of which would have been remedied or removed if the work could have had the benefit of his final revision. Mr. Worcester's Bi-Centennial Address is an example of diligent research, resulting in complete success. It gives in full detail the original limits and organization of the township, and its division and distribution into fourteen distinct towns and parts of towns, as now constituted; and of the municipal and political incidents for a long period of time in each of these towns. The History of Hollis, his native town, in the preparation of which it is understood he is

now engaged, and for which he has abundant and rich material, is now looked for with much interest. The people of Tyngsborough and Dunstable, Mass., are deeply indebted to the Rev. Mr. Nason, for the History of Dunstable, Mass., now recently published by him. It will be resorted to with eagerness, in many years long hereafter to come, by those who desire to trace back their relationship to families that in the last two hundred years have resided in those towns. The History of the Church of Christ in Dunstable, now the First Congregational Church in Nashua, by the Rev. Mr. Alvord, is the fruit of much research, and is a very valuable contribution to the history of the place, and of the church of Old Dunstable and of the Congregational churches of the vicinity. The Bi-Centennial address of Professor Churchill, on the Ecclesiastical History of Nashua, is perfect, complete, exhaustive, leaving nothing to be added. It should be preserved in a permanent form, and not be left to the forgetfulness and oblivion of the columns of a newspaper.

It is not my purpose to trench upon, or go over the ground occupied by either of these gentlemen. Mine is a more humble task, treating of individuals rather than of communities.

Dunstable was granted in 1673. At that date on a line west from Dunstable there were no inhabitants between that town and the settlements in New York in the vicinity of Albany; none north short of the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, and on the east none short of Exeter; all the territory so described was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited and occupied by savages, against whose attacks there could be no warning, guard or protection, and from which the settlement suffered severely for many years.

It was the fifth town granted and settled in New Hampshire, being preceded only by Portsmouth and Dover in 1623, and Exeter and Hampton in 1638. These towns were under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. Dunstable was granted by Massachusetts, and was a part of the county of Middlesex. Massachusetts claimed all the territory included by lines drawn east of Merrimac river, three miles distant therefrom, from its mouth to a point three miles north of its northernmost source, thence due west to the line of New York. To ascertain and mark the point from which this due west line was to be drawn, a commission was appointed

May 17, 1652, consisting of Capt. Edward Johnson and Capt. Simon Willard. They took with them John Sherman, Sergeant of Watertown, and Jonathan Ince, student at Harvard College, to do the scientific work, and a body of Indian guides, and proceeded up the Merrimac river, to the lake by them in their report called Winnapusseakit, to find the northernmost source of the river. This they found and marked for it upon a rock in the lake, the letters, E. I. for Edward Johnson and S. W. for Simon Willard, W., JOHN ENDICOT, GOV., for worshipful John Endicot Governor, and reported that "the latitude of the place was 44 degrees and forty minntes and twelve seconds, besides those minutes which are to be allowed for the three miles more North which run into the Lake."

This inscription, long "lost to sight," was discovered about the year 1830, and is described in a letter to John Farmer from Philip Carrigan, many years Secretary of State of New Hampshire, and author of the earliest accurate map of the State. See N. H. Historical col. vol. 4, p. 194.

Massachusetts thus claiming the territory, made the grant of this township. The claim was not acquiesced in by the government and proprietors of New Hampshire. They insisted that the jurisdiction and title to a large portion of this territory was with them. The controversy for a period commencing long before 1652, and continuing long after that date, retarded the settlement of all the country west of Merrimac river, and left Dunstable for a long period the only settlement in what is now New Hampshire, except some towns in Rockingham county, and thus exposed without protection of neighboring settlements to Indian incursions by which it was for a long period harrassed. This controversy was finally settled in favor of the claim of New Hampshire, and in 1741 the line was run between the States and established where it now is. The establishing of this line was highly beneficial to the State and country at large, and was at once followed by the granting of townships and settlement of lands in the vicinity, but it was most disastrous to the town of Dunstable. It left a large proportion of its inhabitants and wealth in Massachusetts, but the meeting house, the graveyard, and minister in New-Hampshire. It caused confusion in the affairs of the town and church, result-

ing in the dismissal of the minister, the division of the church, and it was many years before peace and order and good will was restored to these severed communities. This line so run, passed through the Bancroft farm, then owned by Lt. Timothy Bancroft, leaving a part of his farm in New Hampshire, but dwelling house and most of the farm in Massachusetts.

I trust no apology will be needed for the frequent mention made by me of the name of Col. Bancroft. My mother was his daughter. She died at the early age of 27 years, leaving my twin brother and me her only children, but seven months old. He always took interest in our welfare. I spent much time in my early days in his family. Most of the years 1824, 5, 6 and 7 I passed at the Law School at Cambridge and in the office of Benjamin M. Farley, in Hollis, in the study of law, and in Dunstable, now Nashua, in the practice of my profession. During these years I spent much time with Col. Bancroft, which was largely devoted to conversation about the old times of Old Dunstable, and to details of his services and experiences in the Indian and French and Revolutionary wars. Of these conversations I took careful minutes at the time, and at once entered the substance of them in a book which is now before me. When residing in Dunstable I obtained from Moody D. Lovewell, in whose keeping it was, the loan of the original book of records of the township. Of this book, which was then in a very dilapidated state, but having apparently all the original leaves, and also of some loose sheets tied up with it, I made a careful copy, word for word, leaving blank spaces where the leaves were broken or worn out by use, from the first entries in 1673 to the year 1700, and from that date of every thing that I thought might be of use or interest up to the last date in the year 1733. These copies, thus made by me, are the authority for much which I state in my narrative. I had at the same time the plan made by Col. Blanchard of the location of lots in the township, loaned to me by Frederick F. French, Esq. Also the first book of the records of Dunstable, commencing about the year 1744, which I am informed is not now in the clerk's office and can not be found. This I had from Daniel Abbott, Esq., the town clerk. These books and the plan I returned to the persons from whom I had them. Col. Bancroft also, at the times stated,



communicated to me a great many facts and incidents relating to persons and events in the early times of Old Dunstable, of which I took notes and made record in the manner above stated.

**RIGHTS GRANTED BY, AND TITLES DERIVED FROM THE CHARTER OF  
OLD DUNSTABLE.**

The grant to the Petitioners, of which a copy will be found in Fox, page 14, conveyed to them the absolute fee simple of this very large tract of land, worth now with its buildings and improvements millions of dollars, on the sole conditions that "a farm of five hundred acres of upland and meadow be layed out of this tract for the country's use; and that they proceed in settling the Plantation so as to finish it (out) within three years, and provide and maintayn an able and orthodox minister amongst them."

These proprietors were a sort of organized body which had authority to make grants of this land, which they were by law or custom bound to do, to such persons as they received as inhabitants. These grants were a ten acre lot for a house lot, and a thirty acre a twenty acre or a ten acre right, according<sup>d</sup> to the ability of the settler in worldly means. These grants were made to settlers by a vote of the proprietors, and a committee called "lot laiers" was appointed, subject to changes and additions, to lay out the lots from time to time voted to new comers. These "lots" were so construed that a "thirty acre right" would entitle the settler to about 500 acres. One would search in vain in the public records of Massachusetts or New Hampshire for these original grants. They were conveyed by no deed, but were recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the proprietors. This book, when I resided at Nashua, was in the keeping of Moody D. Lovewell, Esq., who kindly gave me the loan of it, and to whom I returned it. It may be now, and certainly ought to be, found in the city clerks office, but on a search some years ago I did not find it there.

As a sample of the "laying out" take the following :

Laid out to Mr. Thomas Weld his heirs and assins forever, his 30 acre lot purchased of the town of Dunstable, with seventy acres of his 2nd division more or less, thereunto adjoining, in manner and form following, viz : upon the county highway from Chelmsford, east by two stakes angularly upon the home lot of Samuel

Warner, Sen., south by a pine tree marked on the west side of Philips hill, and by the second division of Samuel Warner, south-west and west by marked trees until it touches upon a whit oake, commonly called wood chuck tree and from thence by marked trees to a small white oake on the north side of Spectacle hill, with a heep of stones about it, and from thence by Samuel Warner's eighty poles or thereabouts to a pine tree marked TW & SW bounded also on the home lot of Mr. John Hayward, northerly fifty and six poles, by too stakes aforesaid and a pine tree on the south of witch Spring, and partly on the ministrys home lot, through the midst of a small swamp, and close by the south side of Sponge Medo directly to the line of Mister Savage's land, formerly, now the land of mrs. mary tinge, and so running along till it comes to an heap of stones, which is a corner of the first settled ministers wood lot, the whole extending a full mile in length and from that heep of stones to a small ashe tree in a swamp southerly twenty and four poles, and from thence by the line of the ministers wood-lot seventy poles to a double pine tree marked TW & M and thence running eastward twenty and two poles to the aforesaid pine tree marked TW & SW the whole tract lying in the form following.

east —

laid out by Robert Parris

&

John Cumings

Dunstable, April 11, 1684 The lot above described was allowed to be recorded to the Reverant Mr Thomas Weld by us

Peter Bulkly

Jonathan Tynge

John Cummings

Another name illegible.

This may have been a lucid description at that time, but it would be a difficult problem now either to put it upon paper or locate it on the land. In answer to enquiry, Col. B. stated, "Spectacle Hill is on this farm which is the south bound of Mr. Weld's farm." It is probable that the land located as above was adjoining the ministerial lot in which Mr. Weld lived, and that the M. in the corner marked T.W. and M. was a corner of the ministerial lot. He added "the first meeting house was on the land where Joseph

Fletcher's barn now stands. The second was on Cummings Pollard's farm, about twenty rods from the great road, on the north side of the road leading out of the river road, about two rods west of the great rock. There was a large common around it." The principal settlement when the State line was run was in this part of the town. Here was the minister's house, the meeting house, the grave yard, the residence of the Tyngs, Blanchards, Frenches and Farwells. The dwelling house of the Rev. Mr. Prentiss was lately and I presume is now standing. It was a narrow two story house on the west side of the road, about half a mile from the line of the State, and when I last knew of it was occupied by Mr. Sherburne.

He added "John Cummings (whose wife was killed in the Indian attack on Weld's garrison, see Fox, page 81,) lived on the farm where Dr. Cutler lives. Cumming's arm was broken. He lay in the swamp west of my house over night, and the next day made his escape to the garrison near Tyngsborough village. These facts as to this Indian attack, (detailed fully in Fox,) I had from Dea. Colburn who was then in active life and knew all the circumstances."

In answer to my enquiries about the "farms and farmers" he stated: "Tyng's farm bounded on Chelmsford line and extended to Westford and north to the brook at Tynsborough meeting house. The next was Waldo's which extended from Tyng's to the mouth of Howard's brook. Wheeler's from Waldo's to the ferry by Pollard's. Turner's farm was Tyng's woods. The artillery farm was north of Nashua river. Brenton's farm was east of the M. river."

Again he says, "I have always understood Mr. Weld was buried under the great stone and Mr. Prentiss by him."

"The State line occasioned the difficulty which led to the dismission of Mr. Swan. Mr. Swan's wife was a Blanchard. Mr. Prentiss was esteemed a scholar and a man of talent. His wife was a sister of Judge Tyng."

"The meeting house in which Mr. Bird preached was changed to a dwelling house and as such is now occupied by Hon. Jesse Bowers."

Any one not accustomed to read or copy these ancient records would be liable to make mistakes and sometimes ludicrous ones entirely, mistaking and perverting the sense and mean-

ing of the original. Of this I find some instances in what purports to be copies in Mr. Alvord's History. Page 6, second line from the top, reads "laid out for the county's use." It should be country's use, that is for the future disposition of the General Court.

Such reservations were common in grants made by the General Court, but none will ever be found "for the county's use."

Page seven reads "that Mr. Weld be *suietd* to continuance." The original is *invited*.

To illustrate the remarkable variations on the 8th page I place the original record and Mr. Alvord's copy in parallel columns. I add that a thirty acre lot is 30 acres of land and no more, a 30 acre *right* is 30 acres of land, and a right to a share in the whole 128,000 acres granted by the charter.

MR. ALVORD'S COPY.

Oct. 9, 1682.

Voted that Mr. Weld shall have a twenty acre lot, paying charges as others were paid and paying for his labor his charges as others are. Voted that there be another divison of land to make up every man a thirty acre lot, according to which consideration every thirty acre man and those paying according to their proportions do oblige themselves to pay twenty shillings in money towards the building of a meeting house, said house to be built within one year after the date hereof, according to the dimensions of the meeting house in Groton, and also that a person be appointed to demand and collect of such persons as have lands within the bounds of the town, what they will voluntarily give towards this work, the money to be paid in part when the work is half done, and the remainder when the whole work or building is completely finished.

ORIGINAL RECORD.

Oct. 9, 1682.

Voted that Mr. Weld shall have a twenty acre lot, paying charges as others have paid, and paying for the future as others do. Voted that there be another division of land to make up every thirty acre lot 500 acres, and so less lots according, upon which consideration every thirty acre man and those less according to proportion doe oblige themselves, to paie twenty in money towards the building of a meeting house to be built within a year after the date hereof, according to the dimensions of the meeting house in Groaton; and also that a person be apointed to demand and collect of such persons as have farmes within the bounds of the town, what they will voluntarily give towards this work, the money to be paid one half when the work is half done, and the remainder when the whole work or building is completely finished.

There is manifestly a great difference in the import of these two statements of the doings of the town at this meeting. There was no such thing possible under the charter as "division to make up every man a thirty acre *lot*." The titles under the charter and by-laws of the town were a thirty, a twenty and a ten acre *right*, according to the wealth and means of the party received as an inhabitant, and also to a like proportional right to all the ungranted parts of the 128,000 acres included in the township. The proprietor of the thirty acre right could claim no more of the common land until the proprietors voted to make a division. That they did at this meeting, by voting for another division, "to make up every thirty acre lot 500 acres," &c., a very different thing from voting to make up every *man* a thirty acre lot. The proprietors could continue to vote a second and third division, &c., until all the common land should be divided.

In those days the farms of settled ministers were not taxed in these towns. Mr. Weld was not settled, that is ordained, until 1685. The grant to him of a twenty acre right in 1682 was not made to him as a minister, but as an inhabitant of the town, and the condition of the grant was that he should "pay as others have paid, and pay for the future as others do," showing that though owned by a minister it was not to be exempt from charges.

What can be the meaning of the terms "paying for his labor his charges as others are" I have not been able to discover. Mr. Alvord's copy leaves out entirely the "division of 500 acres," which was the most important point of the doings of the meeting.— Equally unfortunate is the change of the word *farmes* to *lands*. The owners of the *farmes* here spoken of lived some in Boston, Cambridge, Woburn, Beverly, Marblehead, Salem and perhaps, other places. These farms were not thirty acre rights, and of course were not included in the assessment of twenty shillings. They were granted by the General Court to individuals before the grant of the town. This assessment was to be collected by the town collector. He had no assessment against these farms, and it was perfectly proper that a person (not the collector,) should be appointed to "demand and collect of such persons as have farms within the bounds of the town, what they will *voluntarily* give;" nor would it be congruous after voting an assessment on every

thirty acre lot and right, to appoint a person "to demand and collect of such persons as have lands within the bounds of the town," (which of course embraces all who own lands by whatever title) "what they will voluntarily give." Again the change of the record from "the money to be paid half when half the work is done," to "part when half the work is done," is no improvement.

The record of the Selectmen's meeting, 17th of October, 1687, is equally unfortunate. I present the copy and original in parallel.

At a Selectmens meeting Oct. 10, 1687, it was ordered that every thirty acre *lot* shall bring in to Mr. Welds, a cord of wood *and so soon as able* every lot by the 20th of November *against* the forfeiture of ten shillings for want of every cord that does not come in according to that time. By order of the Selectmen.

JOHN CUMMINGS, CLERK.

At a Selectmens meeting Oct. 10, 1687. It was ordered that every 30 acre *right* shall bring in to Mr. Weld a cord of wood *and so proportionable* every lot, by the 20th of Nov. *upon* the forfeiture of 10 shillings, for want of every cord that does not come in according to the time. By order of the Selectmen.

JOHN CUMMINGS, CLERK.

I copy a document entered upon the records without date, but undoubtedly before the settlement of Mr. Weld, which shows what was the agreement and understanding of the non-resident proprietors, and of the inhabitants, as follows :

"We whose names are hereunto written, Proprietors of lands within the township of Dunstable, in New England, being desirous of the increase and flourishing of said plantation ; one chief means whereof, under God, is the settling of a pious and able minister there ; the present number of inhabitants being so small as that they are unable to bear the charge of a comfortable maintenance for any such. For encouragement therefore to so good a work, we do therefore freely promise and engage, each one for ourselves, yearly to contribute and pay upon demand, unto the Selectmen of said town, or their order, for the use of the minister in said town, in money the summe of fifteen shillings per annum for a thirty acre right of land there, and in like proportion for a greater or lesser quantity of land, that each of us have there, from the first day of May instant, until such time as we come to settle and improve our lands, and then to pay in proportion with other inhabitants.

By a thirty acre right, we mean thirty acres in the homestead, or town lot, with all other divisions of land, that are already laid out, with all the privileges and appurtenances belonging to said thirty acres, which are at present five hundred acres, here called a thirty acre right, always provided that the subscribers and their successors, be wholly freed from all other town rates and charges, until they settle on said lands, and become inhabitants there, also, that when there come to be more proprietors, and that the above rate of fifteen shillings, with what the inhabitants are to pay, amounts to more than fifty pounds per annum, then every man to be abated in proportion.

In witness, whereof, we have subscribed our names the day aboved mentioned who are non-residents.

Jno. Harwood, 1 whole lot

Peter Bulkeley,

Thaddeus Mackerty, 1 lot,

Elisha Hutchinson 30 s.

Jno. Jacob, 1 lot, 15 s.,

Sampson Sheafe 1 lot,

For my 1-5 of Capt. Scarlet's lot, 3 s.,

Jonathan Tyng, 45 s.,

George March, for Turner's 1-2 lot, 7s. 6 d., Jno Hubbard 15 s.,

John Hayward, 30 acre lot,

John Conrey,

Thomas Clarke, do.

John Viale,

This document, drawn up with accuracy and skill and scholarship far beyond that exhibited by any town clerk of old Dunstable, shows what was a thirty acre right and also that, the non-resident proprietors were not liable to be taxed for building a meeting house, and the propriety of the vote that "a person be appointed to demand and collect of such persons as have *farms* within the borders of the town, what they will voluntarily give toward the work," that is, the building of the meeting house. John Cummings the town clerk was directed to make a transcript of this agreement into the town books, and his charge for the same was allowed and paid. I think the copy is in the handwriting of Mr. Weld."

**CAPT. WILLIAM TYNG'S "SNOW-SHOE" EXPEDITION, AND SOME NOTICES OF THE TYNG FAMILY.**

Col. Bancroft's narrative of Capt. William Tyng's expedition in command of the "snow-shoe" men in the winter of 1703, against Old Harry, is as follows :

"William Tyng was Captain of a company that marched to Connecticut river to protect the Deerfield and Hatfield people. He

was also sent out with a detachment to kill Old Harry. His orders, which I have seen, were from the Governor "to destroy him root and branch," which he did. Old Harry was a traitor. He pretended friendship, and was received with confidence by the settlers, but it was found that he led and directed attacks of the Indians. He led attacks on Dunstable. Tyng executed his orders effectually. He found Old Harry's camp. He was out hunting. Tyng got what information he could from his squaw. He waited till he came home and killed him. Old Harry lived up the river towards Winnipiseogee Lake."

"To reward this act the General Court of Massachusetts, granted to the company, the town of Manchester. The Province line was run before they had full possession of the grant. The Derry folks attacked Chamberlain and Butterfield, two of the settlers, and drove them off with violence. There was a great enmity between our folks and the Irish from Derry. Some of our folks from this town went there to drive them away. One of them went to the Rev. Mr. McGregore and provoked him so much that he gave him a severe whipping. The next Sunday evening, he confessed to his church his fault, in giving away to anger, and *was unanimously forgiven.*"

"After the Revolution the heirs of the members of this company, applied to the Legislature of Massachusetts for a compensation for the loss of the Manchester grant, and a township was granted to them in Maine, to be located anywhere east of Saco river, adjoining lands already granted. Dea. Aaron Chamberlain, of Chelmsford and I were appointed to locate the grant, which we did. My claim to this is derived from Henry Farwell, my grandfather, who was one of the company, whether an officer I do not know. I think Tyng's lieutenant was Samuel Gould, the father of Mark Gould. The township selected by us was Wilton, Me. A list of the names of the company that killed Old Harry may be found with the town clerk, of Wilton, Me., or with Col. Silas Gould, the Proprietor's clerk, in Wilton."

This township of Wilton was divided into lots of 160 acres, apportioned among the proprietors according to their several interests. Of the lots belonging to Col. Bancroft he assigned two to each of his daughters, six in number. The lots assigned to



my mother, who died leaving me and my twin brother infants, about seven months old, remained in his hands unsold till we in 1817 entered Harvard College. They were then sold by him and the proceeds applied towards payment of our expenses in college.

And now I find a question made, whether this expedition was not commanded by Capt. John Tyng and not William Tyng, as stated by Col. Bancroft, and am referred to Fox, page 77, as proving that it was Capt. John Tyng. In Potter's Manchester, page 201, 203, the story is told of the grant of Manchester, to the heirs of the snow shoe men, under Capt. William Tyng, and public documents are cited and copied in which his name is frequently and constantly used. On examination I am satisfied that there is no ground for controversy, that Col. Bancroft is right, and Mr. Fox is right. The expedition commanded by Capt. John Tyng, was to Pequacket, and is not stated to have been on "snow shoes." That of Capt. William Tyng was towards and near to Winnepiseogee Lake, and was the "*first snow shoe expedition*," and this most important matter is wholly omitted by Mr. Fox. The government furnished snow shoes to enable soldiers to march in the winter into the camps and villages of the Indians. It is well known that a man will, in winter, travel very much farther in a day on snow shoes than without them, and the Indians finding that the deep snows of winter were no protection from hostile attacks, soon after this expedition withdrew to a greater distance from the settlements. The whole story of the grant of Manchester, to the heirs of Capt. Wm. Tyng's company of "snow shoe men;" of the quarrels between Harry's town and Derry, and *our folks* and the Irish, is left out of Fox. Potter, page 205, date 18 June 1736. "In the House of Representatives, ordered that the new township lately granted to the officers and soldiers of the company under the command of Maj. Wm. Tyng, deceased, lying on the east side of Merrimack river, commonly called Old Harry's town, be and hereby is declared, and determined to belong to and henceforward to be accounted a part of Middlesex. This township thus granted was called Tyngstown, in honor of Maj. Wm. Tyng, of Dunstable, who led the expedition in 1703, on snow shoes as far as Winnepiseogee Lake and killed six of the enemy." The act of the Legislature states Wm. Tyng's expedition to have in 1703, and the

number of the enemy killed to be six, the place near the Winnepissiokee Lake. That of Capt. John Tyng, Fox states to have been in 1703-4, that is 1704, and the place Pequackett, and the number killed, five, so here is a difference in the year, in the names of Captains and of places, and of the numbers killed.

The truth is there were two winter expeditions from Dunstable, one under Capt. William Tyng, the other under Capt. John Tyng; one in 1703, the other in 1704, one to Winnepissiogee Lake, the other to Pequackett; one killed six of the Indian enemy, the other five; one was the "first snow-shoe expedition," the other probably on snow shoes but second or subsequent; one inserted in Fox's Dunstable, the other omitted. The whole story is told in the narrative of Col. Bancroft and in Potter's Manchester.

But this is not the only controversy that has arisen in regard to these brothers, John Tyng and William Tyng. The Brinley papers say that William Tyng was wounded by the Indians between Lancaster and Concord, and carried to Concord and died, and was buried there. The same papers state that his wife died in 1708, and was buried in Chelmsford, and Mr. Francis Brinley, from whom I have the copy, very pertinently adds the query: why not buried beside his wife in Chelmsford? It is further stated in the Brinley papers that John Tyng died in England, unmarried. That he died unmarried is doubtless true, but it was in Concord, not in England. That he was unmarried is shown by the will of his father, who died in 1723, in which mention is made of his son John as dead, but none is made of wife or children, and no *true* statement is found showing that he had any children. Judge Sewall in his journal writes, "1710, Aug. 18, Major Tyng's buried at Concord, where he had been some time to be cured of his wound." Mr. Nason, History of Dunstable, page 107, says, "The first act of the town in the impending crisis, 1768, was, 'to choose the Hon. John Tyng, to act for them at Boston, on the twenty-second day of September, 1768, in convention,'" and adds in a foot-note, "Son of Major John Tyng, who was mortally wounded by the Indians between Groton and Concord, carried to Concord and died there in 1711." In Harvard College catalogue the date is 1710. Nason adds, that Judge Tyng was born in 1700 and died in 1797. In Fox's Dunstable, page 251, it is stated that John Alford Tyng, son of

Eleazer Tyng, born 29th Aug. 1729, was Judge Tyng. Judge Tyng graduated at Harvard College, 1725, four years before John Alford was born. In Harvard College Catalogue it appears that he died in 1797. In the Brinley papers it is stated that William Tyng married Lucy Clark, daughter of Rev. Thomas Clark, of Chelmsford, and that Judge Tyng was their son, born in 1705, and that he died very aged. By this account his age would be 92, not 97 as told by Nason. Now as Mr. Robert Brinley married the granddaughter and only descendant of Judge Tyng, and who inherited his estate and mansion and no doubt had his papers, we may readily believe that Judge Tyng knew who his father was, and that the Brinley papers are in this matter entitled to credence.

Here two brothers are said to have been wounded by the Indians, and carried to Concord and to have died there, and a well known and distinguished gentleman is said to have been the son of each one of three brothers, thus showing how unreliable is tradition unsupported by record evidence in cases where such evidence does in fact exist.

I find various and conflicting reports in what purports to be records of the Tyng families, but when they are fully compared, it seems to me that a statement substantially true and consistent may be eliminated, and the errors corrected, and the source from which they are derived pointed out. Mr. Fox, p. 250, states that Edward Tyng removed from Boston to Dunstable in 1679, died Dec. 28, 1681, aged 81. The age on the tombstone is 71. His children were Jonathan, b. Dec. 15, 1642; Edward, Governor of Annapolis, etc.; Hannah, m. Habijah Savage, and second Rev. Thomas Weld; Eunice, wife of Rev. Samuel Willard, President of Harvard College; Rebecca, wife of Gov. Joseph Dudley, and another daughter, who married a Searle.

Next I take the Brinley papers so called.

Edward Tyng, the first Tyng that came from England, died at Dunstable anno ——. His wife was Mary Sears, born in England, died in Dunstable and buried there with her husband, anno —— aged ——. Their children were,

1. Mary, m. — Searle, Governor of Barbadoes, both died and buried there.
2. Rebecca, m. Joseph Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts.

3. Hannah, m. — Savage, an ancestor of Hon. James Savage, the antiquarian.

4. Eunice, m. — Willard, an ancestor of the late President Willard of H. C.

The only son of said Edward and Mary Tyng was

Jonathan, lived in Boston, Dunstable and Woburn ; died in Woburn and buried there anno 1722-3. He married Sarah Usher, daughter of Hezekiah Usher. She died and was buried in Dunstable anno —.

Third, I copy from a pamphlet by Rev. Timothy Alden, Jr., printed at Boston, 1808.

William and Edward Tyng, two brothers, came from England about the year 1630, William, who spent his life at Braintree, left no posterity. Edward married his first wife, Miss Sears, in England, a lady of remarkable piety. She died at Boston, probably soon after their arrival. He removed to Dunstable, where, in 1681, he ended his days, having reached his ninety-first year. His second wife, Mary, of what family is unknown, the mother of all his children, survived him till about the beginning of the last century. His son, Jonathan<sup>2</sup>, born in 1642, was an ancestor of the late Hon. John Tyng, Esquire, and in a foot note is added "He died April 18, 1797, aged about 94 years, and lies in a tomb erected in the spacious walk in his garden, at Tyngsborough." His second son, Edward<sup>2</sup>, m. a daughter of Ensign Thaddeus Clarke, of Falmouth, now Portland. Then follow the names of his daughters, as already stated. Of these statements I will observe that the date, 1630, is undoubtedly wrong. More likely the date should be about 1640 ; that the name Mary, of his first wife, is without authority, the name Mary was of his second wife. It is only in Alden's book that I find that he had a second wife. Also that his age, 91, is erroneous. His tombstone states 71. The Brinley papers state that Jonathan was the only son of Edward. Of the second generation I shall notice only Jonathan<sup>2</sup> and Edward<sup>2</sup>. And first of Edward<sup>2</sup>. He married a daughter of Ensign Thaddeus Clarke of Falmouth, now Portland. Edward<sup>2</sup> had four children. 1, Edward<sup>3</sup>, 2, Jonathan, who died at an early age, 3, Mary, who married Rev. John Fox, of Woburn, 4, Elizabeth, who married a brother of Dr. Franklin. In a foot note is added, Rev. John Fox. son of his predecessor at Woburn, Rev. Jabez

Fox, a descendant, according to the family tradition, from John Fox, the martyrologist, died Dec. 12, 1756, aged 79. His wife survived him eight or ten years.

Edward<sup>2</sup>, was appointed Governor of Annapolis, was taken on his passage to that place, and carried to France, where he died.

Edward<sup>3</sup>, after the death of his father, resided in the family of his aunt, Mrs. Dudley, till he was of age to enter on seafaring life. He married first, a daughter of Captain Cyprian Southack. She died in London. At the age of almost fifty years, in 1731, he married Ann, a daughter of Jonathan Waldo, a merchant of Boston. Their children were seven, three only lived to maturity. 1, Ann,<sup>4</sup> who died in Nov. 1756, a month after her marriage with a British officer. 2. Edward,<sup>4</sup> an officer in the British army, who died a bachelor in England. 3. The present Col. William<sup>4</sup> Tyng of Gorham.

Edward,<sup>3</sup> by a commission from Gov. Belcher, dated April 16, 1740, was appointed Captain of the South and North Batteries and Fortifications in Boston. He was afterwards appointed Captain of the Province Snow, or Queen's Galley, Prince of Orange, and in 1744 he captured a French privateer of superior force. For this achievement a number of merchants in Boston presented him as a testimonial a silver cup, weighing about one hundred ounces, with a suitable inscription.

When the General Court of Massachusetts had determined to attempt the reduction of Louisbourg, Governor Shirley sent for Captain Tyng, and directed him to procure the largest ship in his power. He purchased one on the stocks nearly ready for launching, and fitted her up to carry 24 to 26 guns. She was named the Massachusetts Frigate. He took command of her, and was appointed Commodore of the Fleet. On the 18th of May, 1745, on this vessel he captured the Vigilant, a French man-of-war of 64 guns. Sir Peter Warren offered him the command of this valuable prize, with the rank of Post-Captain. Being advanced in life he declined the appointment. He was born in 1683, and died in Boston Sept. 8, 1755, at the age of 72 years.

His only surviving child, Col. William Tyng, of Gorham, Maine was born in Boston, Aug. 17, 1737. In 1767 he was appointed Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, and in the same

came a resident in Falmouth, now Portland. In 1769 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Ross, Esq., a native of Scotland. In 1774 he received a Colonel's commission from Gov. Gage. He did not sympathize with the patriots in the approaching struggle with Great Britain, and withdrew from the County of Cumberland; and when the English army took possession of New York, he repaired to that place and at the close of the war, went to Nova Scotia; and when the Province of New Brunswick was organized, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court. In 1793 he returned to this country, settled in Gorham, and resided there to the close of his life. He died Dec. 8, 1807, and was buried from St. Paul's church, Portland. In the ancient graveyard in Portland many years ago I found at his grave a very fine monument erected to his memory. He had no children, and thus, in this branch of the family, was the last of his race of the name of Tyng.

Jonathan,<sup>2</sup> Edward,<sup>1</sup> born Dec. 15, 1642; Fox says he married Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Usher; that his children were John, b. about 1680, grad. H. C., 1690, (that is to say at ten years of age,) killed by the Indians 1710. William, born April 22, 1679. Jonathan, b. Sept. 20, 1686. Eleazar, b. April 30, 1690, grad. H. C., (1712). Beersheba, b. Feb. 5, 1694. Mary. The Brinley papers name only John, William and Eleazar.

The list in Savage is as follows:

"1 Francis b 11 Dec. 1669.

2 Elizabeth b 28 Dec. 1670.

3 Jonathan b 29 Jan'y 1672 d young.

4 John b 11 Sept. 1673.

5 Mary b 16 Jan'y—1677

All these were probably born in Boston. He then removed to Dunstable.

6 William b. April 22, 1679.

10 Jonathan b Sept. 29, 1686.

11 Eleazar b April 30, 1690.

12 Beersheba b Feb. 15, 1696."

Thus far Savage. The Dunstable records insert between William and Jonathan

"7 Hezekiah b 29 May 1680 d May 29, 1690.

8 Edward b March 2 1682 d Aug 25 1682

9 Joseph b June 6 1683 d May 2 1684."

Of Col. Jonathan Tyng I have to say that he was one of the petitioners for the charter of Old Dunstable, was one of the grantees, and of the first settlers in the township of Old Dunstable, and was the only inhabitant who kept possession of and defended his house through all the Indian wars. He was for many years, and until he removed to Woburn, the leading man in all the business and affairs, civil, military, municipal and ecclesiastical, of the place, and in the defence of the settlement and country from Indian invasion. In what year he removed to Woburn I have not ascertained, but it was previous to 1713. His first wife was Sarah, dr. of Hezekiah Usher. She died, date not ascertained, and he m. 2nd, Sarah, the widow of James Richards of Hartford, Conn. She was the daughter of William Gibbons of Hartford. She died Feb. 8, 1714, aged 69 years, and was buried at Woburn. He married a third wife, Judith, the widow of the Rev. Jabez Fox of Woburn. She was the daughter of Rev. John Rayner, once minister of Plymouth, Mass., who went from Plymouth to Dover, N. H., 1655. Col. Tyng died Jan. 19, 1724. She survived him many years and died at Woburn June 5, 1736, in the 99th year of her age.

The following action of the town of Woburn will show that he removed to that place before the year 1713, and also the regard in which he was held by the people of that place. "In 1713 the town by special favor allowed Col. Tyng, a gentleman from Boston, who has been one of Governor Archer's Council, and who more recently had married the widow of the Rev. Jabez Fox, and come home to reside, to erect a pew in the meeting-house at his own cost, which was to be the town property, after his own and his lady's decease," Hist. of Woburn, p. 83. Mrs. Tyng died in 1736, and "in 1738 Nathaniel Saltonstall, Esq., Jonathan Poole, Esq., and Capt. Isaac Dupee, gentlemen of distinction from abroad, asked permission to build pews for themselves. This was not granted, but the town granted liberty to Saltonstall to sit in the Tyng pew."

The third generation presents, in the three sons of Jonathan,<sup>2</sup> three prominent characters, and gives rise to many questions. Each of the three brothers, John<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>3</sup> and Eleazar,<sup>3</sup> declared by different authors to be the father of Judge Job

Tyngsborough. Mr. Fox, page 251, states that John Alford Tyng, son of Eleazar Tyng, born Aug. 29, 1729, is Judge Tyng. Mr. Nason, *History of Dunstable*, p. 107, says that Judge John Tyng, born 1700, died 1797, is the son of Major John Tyng, who was wounded by the Indians, carried to Concord and died there in August, 1710. Mr. Allen, *History of Chelmsford*, p. 128-9, says, that "Lucy Clarke, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Clarke, married Major William Tyng, son of Col. Jonathan Tyng and father of the late Honorable John Tyng, Sept. 19, 1700. She died April 25, 1708. Her husband, Major William Tyng, was wounded by the Indians between Groton and Lancaster, was carried to Concord and died Aug. 16, 1710, and was buried there," and reference is made to family records in possession of Robert Brinley, Esq., Tyngsboro'.

On application by a friend to the Rev. John L. Sibley, late librarian of Harvard University, I am furnished with this copy from his collection of Biographical Sketches of Harvard graduates.

"1691, Tyng, John, M. A., born Sept. 11, 1673, probably at Boston, was fourth child of Hon. Jonathan Tyng of Dunstable and Woburn, by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Usher. He was Major of Militia in the Indian wars, resided in that part of Dunstable now incorporated as Tyngsborough. He was mortally wounded by the Indians in the year 1710, between Groton and Concord, and carried to Concord and there died."

"By some it is said that these statements pertain to William Tyng, and that John the graduate died in England unmarried, but Jonathan in his will dated 1721-2, mentions the death of his son John, but no widow or children of his, and Sewall writes, '1710, Aug. 18, Major Tyng's buried at Concord, where he had been some time to be cured of his wound.'"

Mr. Sibley's statement leaving the matter undetermined, the reference in Allen's *Chelmsford* to the family records in possession of Robert Brinley, led me to seek for light in that quarter. I knew that Mr. Brinley married the granddaughter of Judge Tyng, the only child of Mary, a daughter of Judge Tyng and wife of John Pitts, Esq. She was his heir and inherited his large estate and stately dwelling, and I had no doubt must have had possession of his papers. On application for information I was referred to the Hon. Francis Brinley of Newport, R. I., as able to answer



my enquiries. From him I received a copy of what related to the Tyng family, a part of which has already been made use of in this book. It is manifest from the absence of dates, and other indications, that many of the statements in these papers were made up from recollection, and not from records. Of Jonathan Tyng and his wife, Sarah Usher, he says:

"They had, according to my papers, but three children. 1. John Tyng, died in England, unmarried anno ——. 2. William Tyng. 3. Eleazar Tyng, Justice of the Peace and Col. of the 2nd Regiment in Middlesex. He was born in 1690 and married Sarah Alford, daughter of John Alford of Boston. She died and was buried in Dunstable, May, 1752, aged 60. The above named William Tyng married Lucy Clarke, daughter of Thomas Clarke, minister of Chelmsford, Mass. She died in 1708 and was buried at Chelmsford. Her husband, William Tyng, was Major of the 2nd Regiment in Middlesex, was wounded by the Indians between Groton and Lancaster, was brought to Concord and there died, and my account says was buried there. This may be a mistake—why not buried with his wife at Chelmsford? The said William and Lucy Tyng had a son, John Tyng, Judge of the Common Pleas and Colonel of the 2nd Regiment in Middlesex. He was born January 28, 1705, died and was buried in Tyngsborough at an advanced age. He married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Morse. Their daughter Mary married John Pitts, Esq., of Boston. She died in Boston, May, 1871, and was buried in the King's Chapel burying ground, leaving an infant daughter Elizabeth; this latter and her father removed to Tyngsborough. Elizabeth married the late Robert Brinley, Esq., of Tyngsborough; both died at advanced ages. I have not the means of reconciling your statement, as to the children of Col. Jonathan Tyng, with that above written, unless it be that we refer to different persons. Perhaps you may be able to do so, by careful reference to Dunstable records as to names and dates."

There can, I think, be no doubt that the statements in Allen's Chelmsford and in the Brinley papers is the true account of this matter. Bearing in mind that there were two Major Tyngs, well known and famous in Indian warfare, the memory of either as Major Tyng without the Christian name, would leave it doubtful

which was intended. Judge Sewall, in his usual slovenly manner, makes this entry: "Major Tyng's buried at Concord," and leaving it doubtful which was intended; but the entry in Allen's Chelmsford, being in the nature of a family record, of a well known family in that town, the entry "Major Tyng" would be as well understood without as with the name, by all interested in the record. But what is to my mind conclusive is that Col. Jonathan Tyng was in Nov. 1710, appointed "administrator of the estate of his late son, Major William Tyng, lately deceased." Also in his will dated 1721-2 he states that he "had intended to give his estate in Dunstable equally to his three sons, John, William and Eleazar, now, as John and William are deceased," he gives it to be equally divided between William's children and Eleazar, thus showing that John left no children.

As to the case of Judge Tyng, the family record in Allen's Chelmsford as well as the Brinley papers, are conclusive. No doubt Mr. Nason had what he considered reliable tradition for his statement. That of Mr. Fox is refuted by comparison of dates. John Alford Tyng was born in 1729. Judge Tyng graduated H. C., 1725, four years before John Alford was born.

Mrs. Sarah Winslow was the last surviving child of Eleazar Tyng. She inherited the southerly portion of the Tyng plantation. The house in which she lived was built in the year 1700. It was probably built by Jonathan Tyng and was his family residence. He died in 1723-4. After Mrs. Winslow's death it was purchased by Mr. Robert Brinley, and was his family residence for many years. It stands near the private burying-ground in which is the tomb of Edward Tyng and of others of the Tyng family. It is now owned and occupied by Mr. Jacob Drake.

Fox and Farmer state the age of Edward Tyng to be 81 years, Nason, 71. The inscription on his tombstone copied by me is as follows:

Here lyeth the body of  
MR. EDWARD TYNG  
Esqir aged 71 yeares  
Died December  
27 day 1681

There is now no living descendant of Edward Tyng in the direct male line bearing the name of Tyng.

## THE STORY OF JOE ENGLISH.

Mr. Farmer in his letter of Dec. 24, 1826, before referred to, after enumerating sundry matters which ought to be investigated and worked into the History adds, "The Indian traditions and Indian depredations ought to be collected with scrupulous care and attention. The story of Joe. English ought to be given at length, if it can be obtained. Esq. F. French, of Amherst, used to relate it." Fox, pp. 86, 87, 88, relates the story of his death. The story to which Mr. Farmer refers is told in Potter's Manchester, p. 254, and as Joe met his fate in old Dunstable it may claim a right to be inserted in these "Reminiscences." It is as follows:

"From the top of the Uncanoonucks a splendid panorama is presented to the eye. Spurs of these mountains extend into New Boston, and 'Joe English' in that town may be considered a part of the same range. This is a large hill placed down on Carrigain's map of New Hampshire as Ingall's hill. Its true name is 'Joe English,' which it received from a noted Indian of that name.

"It is noted, and is much of a curiosity, as a freak of nature. It is precipitous and abrupt on its southern end, having the appearance of the southern part of the hill being carried away by some convulsion of nature. In fact, the hill terminates on the south in a rough precipice, presenting, in the distance, a height of some two or three hundred feet, and almost perpendicular. The hill took its name from an incident of olden time connected with this precipice. In 1705 or 6, there was an Indian living in these parts, noted for his friendship for the English settlers upon the lower Merrimack. He was an accomplished warrior and hunter, but following the counsels of Passaconaway and Wonnalancet, he continued steadfast in his partiality for his white neighbors. From this fact the Indians, as was their wont, gave him the name, significant of this trait, of 'Joe English.' In course of time, the Indians, satisfied that Joe gave information of their hostile designs to the English, determined upon killing him upon the first fitting opportunity. Accordingly just at twilight, they found Joe upon one of the branches of the 'Squog', hunting, and commenced an attack upon him; but he escaped from them, two or three in number, and made directly for this hill in the southern part of New Boston. With the quick thought of the Indian, he

made up his mind that the chances of escape were against him in a long race, and he must have recourse to stratagem. As he ran up the hill he slackened his pace until his pursuers were almost upon him, that they might become more eager in the pursuit. Once near the top he started off again with great rapidity, and the Indians after him, straining every nerve. As 'Joe' came upon the brink of the precipice before mentioned, he leaped behind a jutting rock, and waited in breathless anxiety. But a moment passed, and the hard breathing, and measured but light footsteps of his pursuers were heard, and in another moment with a screech and a yell, their dark forms were rolling down the rocky precipice, to be left at its base, food for hungry wolves!

"Thenceforth the hill was called 'Joe English,' and well did his constant friendship deserve so enduring a monument.

"'Joe English' was the grandson of the Sagmon of Agawam, (now Ipswich,) whose name was Wosconnomet.

"'Joe English' came to his death in consequence of his fidelity to the whites. The hostile Indians determined upon his death, and kept constantly upon his path. At length, July 27, 1706, Lieut. Butterfield and his wife, riding betwixt Dunstable and Chelmsford, on horseback, with 'Joe English' as companion and a guard, fell into an Indian ambuscade. The horse was shot upon the first fire, Butterfield and his wife falling to the ground. The main object of the Indians being to secure 'Joe,' Butterfield and the soldier made their escape, while the Indians, one of the party being left in charge of Mrs. Butterfield, went in pursuit of him. 'Joe' made for the woods, with several Indians in full pursuit, and finding them gaining upon him, he turned about and presented his gun as if about to fire. The Indians fearing his fatal aim, fell to the ground, and 'Joe' took to his heels for life. Again the Indians gained upon him, and 'Joe' again presented his trusty gun, and for fear of it, the Indians again threw themselves upon the ground. This was repeated several times, until 'Joe' had almost gained the thick woods, when one of the Indians, despairing of taking him alive, and fearing he would escape them, fired upon him, breaking the arm with which he held his gun. The gun fell to the ground and 'Joe' redoubled his speed. But just as he gained the wood, a shot struck his thigh, and he fell to the

ground. His fall was the signal for a yell of triumph, from the Indians in pursuit. When they came up to him they expressed their pleasure in no measured terms. 'Now Joe,' said they, we got you, you no tell English again, we come!' 'No,' retorted 'Joe,' 'Cap'n Butterfield tell *that* at Pawtucket.' 'Hugh!' exclaimed the Indians, the thought just striking them, that the soldiers at the Block Houses, at Pawtucket or Dunstable, alarmed by the whites who had escaped, would be upon them in a short time. There was no time for delay. 'Joe' could not be carried away, and one of them buried his hatchet in the head of the prostrate Indian. Thus died 'Joe English,' the faithful friend of the white man. The services of 'Joe English' were considered so meritorious, that a grant was made to his wife and two children, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, because, as the words of the grant have it, 'he died in the service of his country.'"

Fox, in his "History of Dunstable," p. 86, says, "This attack is said to have taken place at Holden's brook, in Tyngsborough, a little south of the state line."

This is the stream on which Washburn's Brush Factory is situated. It is called Holden's brook from Lieut. Holden, who was Bancroft's lieutenant in the battle of Bunker Hill, and who lived on its south side, but generally Howard's brook, from the Howard family, some of whom have owned and lived on its north side for more than one hundred years. Here it was that Samuel Howard, my mother's first husband, lived. The Indian name of the brook was Little Naacook. The mouth of the brook where it enters the Merrimack, was at the southeast corner of Col. Bancroft's, farm. Any one passing on the old road from Nashua to Tyngsborough meeting-house may readily recognize this locality in which Joe English met his fate. It was a short distance below the factory.

#### FARMERS AND FARMS.

In the records of Old Dunstable there is frequent mention of *ffarmers* and *ffarms*. These *ffarms* were granted to various individuals living in Boston, Chelmsford, Woburn, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly and other places, some of them by the General Court before the grant of the township, and perhaps some by the grantees of

the township to persons who did not come to reside in the town, but were liable to taxation; and it appears by several entries in the records that the collection of the rates or taxes on some of these lands was attended with much trouble. Col. Bancroft states of these farms, that "the Tyng farm," (no doubt the grant to Edward Tyng, after his death owned by Jonathan Tyng,) "extended from Chelmsford line to the mouth of the brook at Tyngsborough meeting-house, its Indian name, Great Naacook, and extended back to Westford. Turner's farm was Tyng's woods."

The Waldo farm was next and extended from Tyng's farm to Howard's brook, its Indian name, Little Naacook, and extended back to Brattle's farm. This farm was purchased about 1699 by Joseph Farwell and Thomas Colburn, and divided between them, Farwell taking the south part and Colburn the north. The grant to Waldo I cannot find in the office of the Secretary of Massachusetts, nor the deed of Waldo to Farwell and Colburn in the Middlesex Registry.

"Next was Wheeler's farm, that of Capt. Thomas Wheeler, which extended from the Waldo farm to the ferry at Pollard's" (in 1825), now near the Little station on the railroad. The Bancroft farm was a part of this farm. Capt. Thomas Wheeler was an Indian trader, and one of the company to whom the right to trade in this region was granted or sold. No doubt his station was that on the Bancroft farm afterwards occupied by John Cromwell, the remains of whose house or hut burnt by the Indians, is still to be seen in the field east of the Bancroft house. Lieut. Joseph Wheeler's place was probably north of the ancient graveyard, and some way south the Salmon Brook settlement. A large part of the population was then resident in the south part of the settlement and south of the old graveyard, hence the agreement at the meeting of the *farmers, proprietors and township-men*, at Lieut. Joseph Wheeler's, "that the meeting-house, that is to be built, shall stand between Salmon Brook and the house of Lieutenant Wheeler." It appears by the record of the meeting April 7, 1680, that the lands of Lieut. Wheeler had passed into the hands of Thomas Edwards, Zacre Long and John Howard.

"The next was the Brattle farm. He lived at Cambridge. His farm extended to Dunstable, Mass., and included most of it."

"The Artillery farm lay above Nashua river, on the north side. It extended near a mile up the Nashua river, and included about one thousand acres. A pond in it was called Artillery pond."

"A farm east of the Merrimac, opposite my house, including the Fletcher farm, was called Brenton's farm."

"Hill's farm was opposite Indian Head. There were two farms on Souhegan river, in the northwest corner of old Dunstable, called Charlestown school farms. They were on the north and south side of the river, near where Milford meeting-house now stands. The south farm was bought by Hopkins, Grimes and Towne, in the order of their names, from east to west. The Rev. Mr. Moore owns a part of the Grimes farm. These farms were granted to individuals by the General Court before the grant of the town."





## GENEALOGY OF SOME BRANCHES OF THE FARWELL FAMILY.

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No people can rise to a high degree of virtue or patriotism, who do not know about, or care for the achievements of their fathers.—HORATIO SEYMOUR.

It is not only possible but probable that errors will be found in names and dates in these tables. Names are often so indistinctly written, that it is difficult to determine the true reading, and figures are often so made that the same may be read 4, 7 or 9 and others 3, 5 or 8.

Savage states: "Henry Farwell of Concord, freeman, 1639, wife Olive, had Joseph b. 1641, James, perhaps Henry, John, Mary and Olive" In this statement Joseph, the youngest son and child, is put first. He was born Dec. 26, 1640, not 1641. Henry had no son James, nor Henry, and among his daughters, Elizabeth, is omitted, who is named in her father's will. Shattuck, History of Concord, states that James Farwell (son of Henry) married Sarah Wheeler, 4, 9, 1658, also that John Jones m. in 1681 Sarah Temple. also that Thomas Estabrook m. May 3, 1683, Sarah Temple, There was no James Farwell and but one Sarah Temple, and she married Thomas Estabrook. Farmer also says of Henry Farwell of Concord, "son Joseph b. 1640, James and perhaps others."

In Concord records I find recorded, John Farwell m. Sarah Wheeler, 4, 9, 1658, also that John Jones m. Sarah Farwell March 5, 1681. No doubt this naming of James and Henry as sons of Henry of Concord, led Fox, Kidder and others into the error of calling Henry<sup>3</sup> of Dunstable, the son of his grandfather Henry<sup>1</sup> of Concord. The confusion introduced by Shattuck, who marries Sarah Wheeler to James Farwell, a non-entity, and John Jones

to Sarah Temple, would render it impossible for one depending on his authority, to trace out the genealogy of the descendants of John Farwell. By a personal search of the Concord records I obtained the clue which led me out of this maze and enables me to present the genealogy of one branch of the descendants of John Farwell <sup>2</sup>.

1. Henry Farwell, born in England, settled in Concord in 1635, freeman 1638, member of church first organized in Concord. He removed from Concord to Chelmsford about the year 1655, leaving his son John at Concord and taking with him his son Joseph, then a minor, and probably his three daughters. His will bears date July 12, 1670. He died Aug. 1, 1670. His wife, Olive, d. March 1, 1691. In his will he styles himself Tailor. After making in his will particular and abundant provision for his wife he gives, "Thirdly, I give and bequeath unto my son John Farwell, all my accommodations at Concord, which he hath in present possession, to him and to his heirs forever, of his own body lawfully begotten, always provided and my will is that my son John Farwell shall pay forty shillings a year unto Olive Farwell, my now wife, during her natural life." "My accommodations at Concord," means the land he owned as an inhabitant of that town, including of course the buildings. The residue, after various provisions in the will, he gives to his son Joseph, but charged with some payments to his mother and sisters. The inventory of his estate is :

movable goods	209, 11 0
house lot	38 0 0
meadow	43 0 0
four acres arable	8 0 0
In wilderness land	45 0 0

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Total                      £ 343. 11. 0

His children were :

2. i. John, b. in England, no record found of his birth+.
3. ii. Mary, probably born in England. No record found She m. John Bates of Chelmsford, marriage and birth of children there recorded.
4. iii. Olive, no record found of her birth. She m. Benjamin Spaulding of Chelmsford, record of marriage and birth of children at Chelmsford. He removed with his family to Canterbury, now Brooklyn, Conn. See Spaulding memorial, p. 23.
5. iv. Elizabeth. She is named in her father's will, "My daughter Elyzabeth Wilbur." This is all I know of Elizabeth. I found no record of her marriage or family. It is possible that she was the eldest of his three daughters, for in his will he gives a money legacy to each by name, and orders the first and earliest payment to be made to Elizabeth, then to Mary, then to Olive.
6. v. Joseph, b. at Concord Dec. 12, 1640 +.
- (2.) John Farwell, b. in England, date not known, came with his father to Concord, about 1635, m. there, 4, 9, 1658, Sarah Wheeler of Concord. She d. May 23, 1662, leaving a daughter, Sarah Farwell, their only child. He m. 2d Sarah Fiske, daughter of the Rev. John Fiske of Chelmsford. Of this marriage there were no children. The date of his death is not known, but he was living in 1682, for Dec. 10, 1682, 12 1-2 acres of land in Chelmsford were granted to him. His only child was
7. i. Sarah Farwell +
- (7.) i. Sarah Farwell, no record is found of her birth. She m. March 5, 1681, John Jones of Concord. No record is found of her death. As the only descendants of John Farwell will be found among the children and descendants of this John Jones, I here present the ancestor of this family and a table of the descendants of Col. Timothy Jones, of Bedford, a great grand child of Sarah Farwell. John Jones,<sup>1</sup> born in England, was at Cambridge 1648, freeman

in 1650, removed to Concord, and died there, June 22, 1678. His son, John Jones, <sup>2</sup> m. March, 1681, Sarah Farwell. He was b. July 6, 1656, at Concord and died there in 1726, date of her death unknown. Their children

2. I. Sarah, b. June, 1686, m. Daniel Hoar. He is the ancestor of the eminent men of that name in Concord.
3. II. John, b. Jan. 6, 1690, m. Anna Brooks +.
4. III. Timothy, b. April, 1694, d. March 1697.
5. IV. Bartholemew, b. Feb. 1697, m. Ruth Stow.

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- (3.) John, b. Jan. 6, 1690, m. Anna Brooks. He d. March 12, 1762, she d. June 9, 1753. Their children
6. I. John, b. June 17, 1718, m. Abigail Wesson +.
  7. II. Olive, b. Sept., 1724, m. Joseph Stow.
  8. III. Ebenezer b. Dec., 1726.
  9. IV. Daniel b. Dec. 1728, m. Rebecca Cary.
  10. V. Farwell b. Aug. 1734, m. Hannah Hosmer.

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- (6) John Jones b. June 23, 1718, m. Abigail Wesson. She d. Dec. 19, 1805. Their children,
11. I. John, b. July, 1743, m. Ruth Lee, Jan. 1775.
  12. II. Abigail, b. May, 1745, m. David Paige.
  13. III. Stephen, b. Feb., 1746, m. Anna Brooks.
  14. IV. Timothy, b. March, 1748, m. Rebecca Bateman +.
  15. V. Anne, b. July, 1757, d. unmarried.
  16. VI. Elizabeth, b. July, 1757, twin sister of Anne, m. ——— Davis, d. ——— s. p.
  17. VII. Sarah, b. April, 1754, m. Jonas Potter.
  18. VIII. Lucy, b. April, 1756, m. Samuel Fletcher. See Fletcher Genealogy, p. 185.
  19. IX. Benjamin, b. Aug. 1758, d. 1758.
  20. X. Peter, b. Feb'ry, 23, 1750, m. Eunice Farrar. Bond, p. 728, gives the name John, but it should be Peter.

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- (14.) Col. Timothy Jones, b. in Bedford, March 11, 1748, d. June 1, 1804, m. Rebecca Bateman, b. Sept 15, 1749 She d. Aug. 13, 1807, at the residence of her dr. Mrs Hill at Mason. Their children,

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21. I. Polly, b. Nov. 17, 1769, d. June 28, 1796, m. Edward Stearns, b. in Billerica, June 21, 1768. They had one child, Edward, who died at the age of 18 months.
22. II. Abigail, b. Oct. 18, 1771, m. Edward Stearns, the husband of her sister Polly, 21 above. He died May, 1798, *s. p.* She m. 2d Sept. 22, 1799, Rev. Ebenezer Hill, b. at Cambridge, Jan'y, 1766, grad. H. C., 1786, ord. at Mason, N. H., Nov. 3, 1790. H. died May 20, 1854. She died April 26, 1859. She was his third wife. Their children were,
23. I. Edward Stearns, b. July 19, 1800, m. Catharine Houghton of Milton. He d. at Rosemond, Ill., March 24, 1874. Their children,
24. 1. Edward Stearns, b. Sept. 28, 1828, m. Dec. 13, 1853, Mary Elizabeth Dater. Three children.
25. 2. Lucy Sylvania, b. Dec. 5, 1829. m. Aug. 8, 1850, Charles Addison Cragin. Seven children, five died in infancy.
26. 3. Abbie Jones, b. Dec. 1, 1832, m. Richard Lewis's Hall, res. Oconto, Wis.
27. 4. Harlan Page, b. Sept. 17, 1835, d. Dec. 8, 1885
28. 5. Ebenezer Baneroft, b. Jan. 24, 1838, m. Emma Lindsey, res. in St. Louis.
29. 6. Charles Walter Houghton, b. Feb. 12, 1842, m. Anna Hawley, res. Rosemond, Ill.
30. 7. Catharine Maria, b. Feb. 9, 1846.
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31. II. Rebecca Howard, b. March 13, 1802, resides at Mason, unnm.
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32. III. Abigail Jones, b. Feb. 7, 1804, m. June 2, 1825, John Kimball, blacksmith, res. Fitzwilliam. She d. Sept. 9, 1829, leaving one child.
33. 1. Abbie Maria. She m. Charles Whittemore. merchant, New York.
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34. IV. Maria, b. Dec. 14, 1806, m. June 4, 1829, Oliver H. Pratt, of Mason, farmer. She d. Sept. 10, 1835, they had one child, a son d. in infancy.
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35. v. Timothy, b. March 15, 1808, d. July 8, 1810.
36. vi. Lucy Sylvania, b. June 14, 1810, d. Aug. 13, 1827.
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37. vii. Adeliza, b. July 12, 1812, m. April 4, 1833, Benjamin Wheeler Merriam, merchant, New York. Their children,
38. 1 Adeliza Francis, b. March 3, 1835, m. Rev Daniel Dubois Sahler.
39. 2. Maria Hill, b. Aug. 9, 1837, m. Walter Franklin Brush. He d. June 3, 1865.
40. 3. Harriet Wheeler, b. Sept. 13, 1839, d. Feb. 10, 1845.
41. 4. Abbie Caroline, b. Nov. 8, 1841, m. William Nevins Crane, bookseller, New York.
42. 5. Henry Everett, b. April 10, 1844, merchant, New York.
43. 6. Emma Rebecca, b. April 10, 1850, d. Oct. 9, 1873.
44. 7. Annie Louisa, b. Nov. 24, 1852.
45. 8. Sarah Wheeler, b. Sept. 1, 1854.
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46. viii. Martha, b. Aug. 31, 1816, m. Sept. 16, 1846, Rev. Edwin Ruthven Hodgman, b. Oct. 21, 1819, Camden, Me., grad. D. C., 1841. She d. May 2, 1854. Their children,
47. 1. Edwin Ruthven Hill, b. Oct. 17, 1847.
48. 2. Harriet Mehitable, b. Dec. 8, 1851. Three d. in infancy.
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49. ix. Rev. T. Hill, D. D., b. June 30, 1819, grad. D. C., 1841, m. Nov. 1854, Frances Augusta Hall, b. Aug. 26, 1821. res. Kansas City, Missouri. Children
50. 1. Charles Francis Lewis, b. Sept. 17, 1858, d. May 12, 1864.
51. 2. John Boynton, b. Nov. 3, 1860.
52. 3. Henry Edward, b. Feb. 9, 1863.
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53. iii. John Jones, b. March 12, 1773, d. Dec. 20, 1796, member of H. C.

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54. iv. Lucy Jones, b. Nov. 30, 1777, m. Samuel Lane. Their children,
55. 1. David Woodward, b. Oct. 28, 1801, m. Eliza Swan Witt. She d. Aug. 1, 1868. Their children,
56. 1. Edward Bancroft, b. Aug. 6, 1824, d. Oct. 10, 1825.
57. 2. Lucie Ann, b. July 4, 1826, m. Washington Harwood.
58. 3. Sarah Adaline, b. Aug. 24, 1828, m. John Hyrcanus Mellish, one child, Florence, b. Dec. 5, 1856.
60. 4. Frederic Warren, b. July 17, 1830, d. Dec. 20, 1853.
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61. 5. Abbie Sylvania, b. Nov. 16, 1832, m. George Frye. Their children,
62. 1. Richard Alfred, b. Dec. 8, 1860.
63. 2. Frederic Bancroft, b. June 12, 1863.
64. 3. George Herbert, b. Sept. 2, 1865.
65. 4. Earl Clinton, b. March 18, 1867.
66. 5. Abbie Jane, b. Nov. 2, 1871.
67. 6. David Lane, b. Jan. 11, 1873.
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68. 6. Nancie Angeline Lane, b. March 7, 1835, d. March 5, 1859.
69. 7. Lavinia Frances Lane, b. March 20, 1837, d. Nov. 23, 1864.
70. 8. Emma Lucinda Lane, b. Nov. 12, 1839.
71. 9. Adeliza Woodward Lane, b. Dec. 19, 1841, d. Aug. 12, 1843.
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72. 10. John Henry Lane, b. Sept. 14, 1846, m. Abbie Azubah Kellogg, their children were,
73. 1. Eliza Abbie, b. Oct. 13, 1868.
74. 2. Frederic Henry, b. Aug. 19, 1870.
75. 3. Charles Sumner, b. Aug. 10, 1872.
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76. ii. Mary Anne Lane, b. Nov. 24, 1803, m. Franklin Merriam. Their children were

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77. 1. Rev. George F. Merriam, b. Oct. 20, 1836, grad. A. C., 1861, ordained over Cong. Church in Greenville, N. H., m Elizabeth McGowan, their children were,
78. 1. Franklin Henry, b. March 14, 1870.
79. 2. Mary Elizabeth, b. July 18, 1871.
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80. 2. Abbie R. Merriam, b. March 16, 1839.
81. 3. Daniel Merriam, b. May 12, 1841, d. Nov. 21, 1861.
82. 4. Joseph B. Merriam, b. Dec. 6, 1843, d. Feb. 25, 1869.
83. iii. Samuel Lane, b. Feb. 26, 1807, d. June, 1825.
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84. iv. Lucy Rebecca Lane, b. March 31, 1808, m. Elisha Jones Merriam. Their children were,
85. 1. Henry Wilson Merriam, b. June 20, 1828, m. Fannie P. Gulfiver.
86. 2. Sarah Caroline Merriam, b. July 23, 1830, m. William Wheeler. He d. Oct. 11, 1852, she d. June 23, 1853. Their children were,
87. 1. Henry E. Wheeler, b. Aug. 23, 1850, d. 1877.
88. 2. William Wheeler, b. Oct. 7, 1852, d. July 30, 1870.
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89. 3. Samuel Lane Merriam, b. Oct. 18, 1832, m. Frances A. I. Learned, b. Sept. 30, 1834. Their children were,
90. 1. Olive Lane, b. Sept. 30, 1857, d. June 23 1863.
91. 2. Mabel Frances, b. July 13, 1861.
92. 3. Nellie Josephine, b. Jan. 13, 1863.
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93. 4. Rev. Edwin E. Merriam, b. Aug. 3, 1836, grad. A. C., 1858. Settled in Salem, Penn., d. Feb. 17, 1865.
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94. 5. An infant son, d.



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95.            6. John Jones Merriam, b. Sept. 25, 1839, m. Amelia E. Lovering, b. Sept. 20, 1842. Their children were,
96.            1. Helen Douglas, b. July 17, 1866.
97.            2. Lucy Rebecca, b. May 11, 1870.
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98. v.    Abigail Lane, b. Aug. 1811, m. Deacon Tyler Breder. She died in Boston, March 10, 1877, *s. p.*
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99. vi.    Sarah E. Lane, b. Dec. 9, 1813, d. April 9, 1818.
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100. vii. Martha S. Lane, b. Nov. 1, 1815, m. Edmund Merriam, She d. Aug. 12, 1859, he d. 1876, res. Mason, now Greenville. Their children were
101.            1. James W. Merriam, b. Feb. 7, 1837, d. Feb. 18, 1863.
102.            2. Lucie M. Merriam, b. Aug. 18, 1838.
103.            3. Martha Jane Merriam, b. July 8, 1841, d. March 31, 1871.
104.            4. Charles E. Merriam, b. July 7, 1843, d. Nov. 18, 1862, in the Union Army.
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105. viii. John J. Lane, b. Dec. 15, 1818, m. Nov. 16, 1849, Marietta Van Martin, b. April 25, 1829. He d. May 18, 1868. She d. June 28, 1873. Their children were
106.            1. John B. Lane, b. June 11, 1851, d. Aug. 15, 1865.
107.            2. Marietta Lane, b. Oct. 2, 1852, d. Nov. 16, 1854.
108.            3. Carlisle J. Lane, b. Sept. 4, 1857.
109.            4. Frank M. Lane, b. Sept. 21, 1859, d. Aug. 18, 1865.
110.            5. Albert J. Lane, b. Nov. 15, 1861.
111.            6. Lizzie J. Lane, b. Nov. 17, 1863, d. Aug. 13, 1865.
112.            7. Charles R. Lane, b. Nov. 17, 1866.
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113. ix.    Daniel Josiah Lane, b. Feb. 20, 1821, m. Aug. 25, 1842, Martha Edson Barstow, b. April 28, 1824. Their children were,

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| 114. | 1. | Louis Lane, b. April 10, 1850, d. Sept. 20, 1850. |
| 115. | 2. | Clara Lane, b. Sept. 5, 1852, d. Jan. 28, 1858.   |
| 116. | 3. | Ella Star Lane, b. Dec. 20, 1855.                 |
| 117. | 4. | Ida Clara Lane, b. Dec. 8, 1857.                  |
| 118. | 5. | Henry Howard Lane, b. Dec. 31, 1860.              |
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| 119. v. |    | Timothy Jones, b. in Bedford, March 27, 1780, m. 1806,<br>Susan Page Wilson, b. Feb. 8, 1786. Their children,   |
| 120.    | 1. | Timothy Jones, b. Nov. 19, 1806, d. Feb. 23,<br>1821.   |
| 121.    | 2. | Frederic Jones, b. Feb. 4, 1811.  |
| 122.    | 3. | Susan Jones, b. June 28, 1813. Three children<br>died in infancy. Wife Susan P. died June<br>26, 1820, married, 2d, Sept. 6, 1821, Susan,<br>W. Bacon, no children. He died at Mason<br>Village, now Greenville, Dec. 11, 1858. His<br>children Frederic and Susan, both m. but<br>had no children. |
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| 123. vi.  |    | Isaac Jones, b. May 1782, d. June 7, 1796.  |
| 124. vii. |    | Sally Jones, b. Aug. 9, 1786, d. June 7, 1864, m. Nov.<br>18, 1806, Daniel Cutter of Jaffrey, N. H., b. Feb. 2,<br>1784, d. Sept. 28, 1868. Their children were   |
| 125.      | 1. | Dr. Daniel Bateman Cutter, b. May 10, 1808,<br>grad. D. C., 1833, M. D. Yale College, 1835,<br>m. Dec. 8, 1835, Clementine Parker, of Jaf-<br>frey, b. Jan. 4, 1811, d. Aug. 28, 1871, m. 2d,<br>Tryphena Tufts Richardson, of Peterboro',<br>res. Peterborough. Two children, both of<br>first wife. |
| 126.      | 2. | Sally Maria Cutter, b. April 16, 1810, m. April<br>21, 1836, Vryling D. Shattuck. Four chil-<br>dren, res. Jaffrey.   |
| 127.      | 3. | Susan Eliza Cutter, b. Nov. 4, 1812, m. April<br>29, 1838, Charles Jackson Fox. Seven<br>children, res. Rockton, Ill.   |
| 128.      | 4. | Rachel Rebecca Cutter, b. April 3, 1815, m.<br>May 18, 1837, Edmund Parker Shattuck.  |

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129. 5. Abigail Jones Cutter, b. Aug. 6, 1817, m. June 15, 1847, Benjamin Franklin Fletcher, res. Rockton, Ill., one child.
130. 6. Lucy Sylvania Cutter, b. Nov. 7, 1819. m. May 19, 1842, Elisha Brooks Barrett, res. Mason, N. H. She d. Feb. 23, 1856, leaving one son, Frank Herbert Barrett
131. 7. Edward Stearns Cutter, b. March 27, 1822, m. May 21, 1850, Jennett Swan. Lawyer in Boston. Four children.
132. 8. Leonard Richardson Cutter, b. July 1, 1825, m. April 15, 1852, Mercy Taylor, res. in Boston. Real estate. Two children.
133. 9. Isaac Jones Cutter, b. May 31, 1830. m. Sept. 9, 1858, Margaret Wood. Res. Boston, lawyer. Two children.
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134. VIII. Betsey Jones, b. May 1790, d. Oct. 9, 1827, m. Oct. 26, 1812, James Wood, Jr., of Mason, b. Sept. 9, 1783, d. Feb. 17, 1837. Farmer. Their children were
135. 1. James Harvey Wood, b. May 30, 1814, m. at La Harp, Ill., Oct. 17, 1839, Mary Ann Johnson, res. Warsaw, Ill., manufacturer of plows and wagons, and banker, removed to Denver, Col., and died there Feb. 1877. Three children,
136. 2. Harriet Wood, b. March 16, 1816, m. Sept. 11, 1839, Winslow Ames, Jersey City Manufacturer railroad fastenings. One child
137. 1. James Hervey Ames.
138. 3. Lydia Wood, b. May 25, 1820, m. March 24, 1857, Hervey Tufts. Res. Denver, Col. One child,
139. 1. Charles Winslow Tufts.
140. 4. Betsey Jones Wood, b. Oct. 3, 1827, m. Dec. 17, 1854, Charles R. Davis, res. Denver, Col. One child,
141. 1. Ann Kate Davis.

142. ix. Mary Sylvania Jones, b. June 17, 1793, d. Oct. 13, 1853, m. Feb. 27, 1816, Joel Cutter, residence Jaffrey, farmer. Their children were
143. 1. Joel Hobart Cutter, b. Nov. 23, 1816, m. Sibbel Bachelder Cutter. He d. Sept. 17 1859.
144. 2. Timothy Jones Cutter, b. Aug. 1, 1818, d. Nov. 28, 1843.
145. 3. Mary Sylvania Cutter, b. Sept. 20, 1820, m. Sept. 16, 1841, Isaac Sylvester Russell of Mason. She d. April 16, 1842, *s. p.*
146. 4. Frederic Augustus Cutter, b. Dec. 28, 1842, m. 1st, Clara Tomlin, b. Dec. 28, 1843. She d. Dec. 28, 1851, 2d, Rebecca Chatlin. He d. January 3, 1867. Res. Mulino Hill, N. J. Physician.
147. 5. Nehemiah Cutter, b. March 24, 1825, m. April 2, 1850, Emily Adeline Bailey. Res. Jaffrey. Farmer. Two children.
148. 6. Franklin Horatio Cutter b. May 26, 1827, m. Sept. 12, 1852, Rhoana Bennett. Res. Jaffrey. Farmer. Two children.
149. 7. Richard Albert Cutter, b. May 15, 1830, d. March 29, 1857, unm.
150. 8. Henry Lyman Cutter, b. Nov. 11, 1832, d. Feb. 3, 1855. unm.
151. 9. Elizabeth Rebecca Cutter, b. Oct. 9, 1834, m. Feb. 7, 1864, Rev. Charles Guild, res. in Maine. Two children.
152. 10. Ebenezer Bancroft Cutter, b. Oct. 30, 1837, m. March 20, 1860, Ann J. Bennett, of Rindge. Resides in Rindge, carriage maker.
153. iix. John Isaac Jones, b. —1796, d. —1814.

There are no descendants of John Farwell<sup>2</sup> of Henry<sup>1</sup> of Concord, bearing the name of Farwell, but in the name of Jones and descendants of John Jones, they are very numerous. I have traced only one line of that name.

- (6.) Joseph Farwell,<sup>2</sup> Henry,<sup>1</sup> b. Dec. 26, 1640, at Concord, went with his father to Chelmsford, m. Dec. 25, 1666, Hannah Learned, b. in Woburn August 24, 1649, dr. of Isaac and Mary (Stearns) Learned. Her father, Isaac Learned, b. in England, was the son of William and Judith Learned, who came from England, and were admitted to the church in Charlestown, 1632, 10, 2. Her mother, Mary Stearns, was the dr. of Isaac and Mary Stearns, who came from England and settled in Watertown in 1630. Their children were,
7. I. Hannah Farwell,<sup>3</sup> b. Jan. 20, 1667-8.
  8. II. Joseph Farwell,<sup>3</sup> b. July 24, 1670, m. at Chelmsford Hannah Coburn, two children Joseph, b. Aug. 5, 1696, and Thomas, b. Oct. 11, 1698, were b. in Chelmsford. He then removed to Groton, where his other children, eight in number, were born.
  9. III. Elizabeth Farwell,<sup>3</sup> b. June 9, 1672, m. Jan. 1693, John Richardson, son of Josiah Richardson.
  10. IV. Henry Farwell,<sup>3</sup> b. Dec. 18, 1674, m. Susannah, + Richardson, daughter of Josiah Richardson.
  11. V. Isaac Farwell,<sup>3</sup> m. ———, removed from Milford to Mansfield, Connecticut.
  12. VI. Sarah Farwell,<sup>3</sup> b. Sept. 2, 1683.
  13. VII. John Farwell,<sup>3</sup> b. June 15, 1686.
  14. VIII. William Farwell,<sup>3</sup> b. Jan. 21, 1688, settled in Groton.
  15. IX. Oliver Farwell,<sup>3</sup> b. 1691, killed by Indians. +
  16. X. Olive Farwell,<sup>3</sup> b. Nov. 1692.

About the year 1699, Joseph Farwell<sup>2</sup> bought with Thomas Colburn, the Waldo farm in Dunstable, bounded south by the Tyng farm, extending from the mouth of the brook near Tyngsborough meeting house, its Indian name great Naacook, to the mouth of Howard's brook, its Indian name Little Naacook on which Washburn's brush factory is built, and extending from the river west to Brattle's farm. They made a division, and Farwell took the southern part, and by his deed, dated June 25, 1702, conveyed one third part of his portion of the farm to his son, Henry Farwell.<sup>3</sup> Joseph and Henry with their families removed to Dunstable in the year 1699 and settled upon this part, Joseph residing

on the farm lately owned and occupied by his great grandson' John Farwell,<sup>4</sup> Esq., and Henry on the farm lately owned and occupied by Capt. Asa Butterfield, and long known as Butterfield's tavern. His house, standing in a commanding position, was in the time of the Indian wars used as a garrison house, in which, as reported by Fox, p. 90, 28 out of 86, or more than one quarter part of all the inhabitants of the place, found shelter, leaving to be sheltered by the other six garrisons only 58 of the people.

Joseph Farwell is styled in the old Dunstable records Ensign Farwell, and that title appears upon his gravestone in the old Dunstable graveyard. He was immediately after his settlement in the town employed in various offices in the town business. He was selectman in 1701, 2, 5, 7, 10, highway surveyor in 1706, and on important committees in 1702, 7, 12, 16 and 17. His will is dated Nov. 13, 1711. He died Dec. 31, 1722, in the 82d year of his age.

Joseph Farwell,<sup>2</sup> in his will dated Nov. 13, 1711, gave to his son, Oliver Farwell,<sup>3</sup> the following legacy: "Item, I do give and bequeath to my son, Oliver Farwell, and to his heirs, executors and administrators forever, one-half of my housings and lands I have now in my possession, when he shall attain the age of twenty-one years. Also I do give him one pair of andirons. Also I do give and bequeath to him, my son Oliver, and to his heirs, the other part of my housings and lands, which I have in possession, after the decease of my wife, Hannah Farwell, if in the meantime of our lives, he doth take the whole care of us both in sickness and in health, and bestow upon us or either of us a decent burial." In a previous item he had given to his wife "all my movable goods, both within the house and abroad, of all sorts whatsoever to be at her disposal forever, except one pair of andirons." There is also added, "Before signing and sealing it is understood that all my other children, both sons and daughters, have received their full portion of my (estate) already." One would like to know what there was peculiar about that "pair of andirons" that it should be excepted from the general legacy of all movables, and given by special legacy to the son; but the reason, whatever it might be, is lost in oblivion. By "housings" in this will no doubt is intended the buildings on the farm. Joseph Farwell<sup>2</sup> died Dec. 31, 1722,

as is shown by his gravestone. No stone marks the place of the grave of his wife, nor is any record found of the date of her death.

Mr. Fox, in the Genealogy of the early settlers of Dunstable, omits the name of Joseph,<sup>2</sup> thus eliminating a whole generation, and makes Henry<sup>3</sup> to be the son of his grandfather, Henry<sup>1</sup> of Concord. Misled by this authority, Savage, Kidder and Farmer repeat the statement that Henry<sup>3</sup> was the son of Henry.<sup>1</sup>

- (10.) Henry Farwell,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> Henry,<sup>1</sup> by Savage, Fox and Kidder, said to be the son of Henry of Concord, was the son of Joseph<sup>2</sup> and grandson of Henry.<sup>1</sup> He was born in Chelmsford Dec. 18, 1674. He married Jan. 23, 1695-6, Susannah Richardson of Chelmsford. The record of their marriage I copy for its quaintness as follows, "Henry Farwell and Susannah Richardson entered into covenant of marriage Jan. 23, 1695-6, before Mr. Thomas Clark." Clark was a minister of Chelmsford, and as appears in this and other instances, such was his form of recording marriages.

Ezekiel Richardson, Samuel Richardson and Thomas Richardson, brothers, came from England about 1630, and settled in Charlestown, and when Woburn, which was Charlestown Village, was organized and settled as a town, were among the first and principal inhabitants. From these brothers are descended most persons of the name in New England. Ezekiel died at Woburn, Oct. 21, 1647. Josiah was the son and third child of Ezekiel and Susannah, baptized at Charlestown, Nov. 7, 1635. He m. at Concord, June 6, 1659, Remembrance, dr. of William Underwood of Concord, afterwards of Chelmsford. He removed to and settled in Chelmsford as early as 1659. He was selectman of the town for 14 years, town clerk 4 years, a captain in the militia, and for many years a leading and principal man of the place. He d. June 22, 1695. The inventory of his estate was £697, 5, 6. Susannah, his eighth and youngest child, b. — 1676, m. Henry Farwell<sup>3</sup>. Vinton, in the Richardson Genealogy, says, "She was his second wife, his first wife, Olive, d. March 1, 1691." The entry in the Chelmsford record is "Olive, the relict of Henry Farwell, died March 1, 1691," thus plainly showing that she was the widow not

the wife of Henry Farwell. She was the grandmother of Henry,<sup>3</sup> and as the husband of the grandmother is, in law, the grandfather of her grandchildren, he thus became by this marriage his own grandfather. As he was born in Dec. 1674, he was not yet 17 years old when this, his first wife, according to Vinton, died. The children of Henry<sup>3</sup> and Susannah were,

17. I. Henry Farwell,<sup>4</sup> b. Oct. 4, 1696, at Chelmsford+
18. II. Josiah Farwell,<sup>4</sup> b. Aug. 17, 1698, at Chelmsford.+
19. III. Jonathan Farwell,<sup>4</sup> b. July 24, 1700, at Dunstable.+
20. IV. Susannah Farwell,<sup>4</sup> b. Feb. 19, 1703, m. Dea. Benjamin Brown of Reading.
21. V. Isaac Farwell,<sup>4</sup> b. Dec. 4, 1704.+
22. VI. Sarah Farwell,<sup>4</sup> b. Dec. 4, 1706.+
23. VII. Elizabeth Farwell,<sup>4</sup> b. — 1715.+
24. VIII. Hannah Farwell, b. April 14, 1719, d. Dec. 8, 1793.+

Henry Farwell<sup>3</sup> at once became a leading and active man in the affairs and business of town and church. In military affairs he was Lieutenant and Captain. He was one of the selectmen of the town in the years 1706, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 26 and 28, and probably in the years 1708, 9 and 11, in which years no record is found of the names of the selectmen. He was moderator of town and proprietors' meetings sixteen times between the years 1719 and 1730, and was appointed twenty-eight times on important committees in the affairs and business of the place. He was also a deacon in the church. No man in the town was, during those years, so often appointed to places of honor and trust. His will bears date Sept. 1, 1738. I copy a portion of it as follows: "In the name of God, amen. The twenty-sixth day of Sept., Anno Domini, 1738, I, Henry Farwell of Dunstable in the county of Middlesex in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, Gentleman, being sick and weak but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be to God therefor, and knowing that it is appointed for all men to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, and first I recommend my soul\* to God who gave

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\* This form in wills, common in those days, was the last relic of Popery with us. When the Pope had all the ecclesiastical, and a large share of the temporal power, and the priests almost all the learning, when the barons signed their names with a cross, or used a seal engraved for their signatures, the whole subject of wills and testaments and administration of estates was



it and my body to the dust to be decently buried by my executors hereafter named."

The inventory of his estate was £2744, equal, allowing for the value of money at this time, to about \$10,000, showing that he was probably one of the richest men in the place, and yet I have searched in vain for his grave. No stone marks his resting place.\* The date of his death I have not ascertained. His will was presented for Probate Dec. 4, 1738. He gives to "my granddaughter, Hannah Farwell, daughter of my son, Josiah Farwell, deceased, the sum of three hundred pounds of good bills of credit, at the rate of twenty-six shillings per ounce of silver." To the three grandchildren, "children of my son Jonathan, deceased, one hundred pounds each." To his daughters, all married, sums, with what they had already received, making up the sum of two hundred pounds each. His wife Susannah, to whom he gave the use of all his personal estate and his homestead farm "during her widowhood, but if married again to have only the share the law would give her," was so much affected in mind by the death of her husband, of her son Josiah and other relatives and friends slain by the Indians, and of her son Jonathan drowned in the Amoskeag Falls, that she became insane, and was removed to Hollis, and died there in the family of her daughter, Mrs. Cummings. On account of the large property given to her by her husband's will she was put under guardianship of Dea. Benjamin Brown of Reading, who married her daughter Susannah. The residue of his estate he gave to his sons Henry and Isaac, who were appointed executors of the will.

It next remains for me to detail the history and sad fate of his son Oliver, for whom the above provisions were made in his will.

in the hands of the clergy. They taught the people that it was in their power to speed the soul of the departed to bliss, or leave it in purgatory, and the body without their permission could not be committed to consecrated earth. Having thus the power over the soul and the body, and the administration of the goods of the deceased in their hands, they could take charge of such bequests both of soul and body. But executors in these days claiming no such powers, this form of bequests is now seldom introduced into wills.

\*This man, so busy, active and useful in his life, is buried in an unknown grave, but in a private burying ground occupied by the families of two of his granddaughters, I found a little gravestone about eight inches high by ten wide, with this inscription: The twins, born, — d. —. Thus these buds of being, who did not live long enough to have names, have all the immortality that a gravestone will give.

It is stated by Fox, p. 243, that "Oliver Farwell, son of Henry, Sen. born 1691, married Mary Cummings." If by Henry Sen. he intends Henry of Concord, Oliver was his grandson, and if he means Henry Sen. of Dunstable, he was his brother. Oliver was the son of Joseph Farwell,<sup>2</sup> a man of note in his day in Dunstable, but his name is found in Fox only once, signed first of three, of a committee to a petition to the General Court for aid, dated July 28, 1701, p. 72. This leaving out of Joseph led to the calling Henry of Dunstable the son of his grandfather, Henry of Concord.

(15.) Oliver Farwell,<sup>3</sup> b. 1691, m. Mary Cummings, dr. of Thomas Cummings of Dunstable. Their children were,

- 25. i. Mary Farwell,<sup>4</sup> b. May 8, 1716.
- 26. ii. Oliver Farwell,<sup>4</sup> b. Nov. 19, 1717.+
- 27. iii. Benjamin Farwell,<sup>4</sup> b. May 14, 1720.
- 28. iv. Sarah Farwell,<sup>4</sup> b. May 8, 1724.

He came of age after the date of his father's will, and married before his father's death, and after his father's death was residing with his fine little family, with his widowed mother, in circumstances promising prosperity and happiness; but the sad fate of death and bereavement was impending over them all. On the morning of Sept. 5, 1724, news came that his townsmen, Blanchard and Cross, had probably been killed or carried captive by the Indians, and he was summoned to join with his fellow townsmen in pursuit of the foe. Blanchard and Cross were engaged in the manufacture or rather the gathering of turpentine from the pine trees standing on the north side of Nashua river, on what was afterwards called Indian Head. There was then no dwelling on the north side of the river, and it was their custom to return at night to the south side and find lodgings at Lovewell's mill on Salmon brook. On the night of the 4th of September they came not as usual, and the alarm was spread, that they had probably fallen into the hands of the Indians. A party of ten of the principal inhabitants of the place, of whom Josiah Farwell, the Lieut. Farwell of Lovewell's fight, and Oliver Farwell, his uncle, were two, under the command of Ebenezer French, a sergeant of the militia, started on the morning of the 5th of September in pursuit and search for their friends. When they arrived at the place where

Blanchard and Cross had been working, they found that the hoops of the barrels that contained the turpentine had been cut, and the turpentine had run out, and from the marks on the trees, made with coal and grease,\* they understood that the men had been taken and carried off captives. Josiah Farwell called attention to the fact that the turpentine had not ceased to spread, hence they concluded that the Indians had been gone but a short time, and determined on immediate pursuit. Josiah Farwell advised them to take a circuitous route, in order to avoid an ambuscade. Unfortunately Farwell and French were then at variance, having a short time before had a misunderstanding and dispute. French imputed this advice to cowardice, and called out, "I am going to take the straight path; if any of you are not afraid let him follow me," and led on. The whole party followed, Josiah Farwell falling into the rear. The route was up the Merrimac river. At Naticook brook, near what is known as Thornton's Ferry, they were waylaid and fired upon by the Indians, and the larger part of their number instantly killed. A few fled but were overtaken and slain. French was killed under an oak tree which in 1823 was still standing in Mr. John Lund's field in Merrimac, about a mile from the place of the first attack. Josiah Farwell in the rear, seeing those before him fall, sprang behind a tree, discharged his gun and ran. Two Indians pursued him. The chase was vigorously kept up for some time without much advantage gained, till Farwell, passing through a thicket, the Indians lost sight of him and probably fearing that he might have reloaded his gun, left the pursuit. He was the only one of the company that escaped. In his flight he lost his gun and his coat, and a sum of money in the pocket. He petitioned the General Court for compensation for these losses, and a sum of money was granted to him, for that purpose. Thus he alone escaped at this time, but only the next year to fall by the hand of the same savage enemy. Who can fancy the feelings of dread anguish and distress of this poor man, making his hurried and solitary way through the forest, burdened with the message to his friends of this awful, heartrending calamity. In fear of pursuit by this wily foe he hurried along through the woods and swamps in constant dread of being overtaken and

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\*Fox, p. 107, says, "wax and grease," where did they get the wax?

killed, nor could he feel a moment's safety till he reached and crossed the then bridgeless river. When he came to a habitation he had to announce his terrible message, overwhelming with woe all he met or spoke with, but little could he think or anticipate that in less than one short year he would himself fall before the same remorseless foe, and would be left in the wilderness, miles and miles from any human habitation, to die a lingering death, in pain and suffering from an incurable wound. On his way he went, heart-broken, to tell to that family with its brood of little children, so happy on the morning of that day, the mother cheerful but anxious, the grandmother serene in old age, sharing in the labors and duties of the household, that the father, the husband, the son, had fallen dead in the midst of his neighbors and friends by the hand of the savage enemy. What lamentations, what congregated grief in that little neighborhood! But duty required at the hand of the living, that the bodies of the dead should be sought out and buried. In a mournful procession they were brought from the wilderness, where scattered about they were found lying dead, and with funeral rites of which I have found no description, were buried it is said in one capacious grave in the old graveyard in the south part of Nashua. No doubt the statements of *one grave* is strictly true. In the ancient graveyard (there was then none between this and Canada,) are four modest little gravestones, standing closely side by side with inscriptions as follows :

MEMENTO MORI.

Here lies the body of Mr. Thomas Lund  
who departed this life Sept. 5<sup>th</sup> 1724 in the  
42<sup>d</sup> year of his age.

This man with seven more that lies in  
this grave was Slew All in A day  
by the Indians

This inscription was copied by me from the gravestone. Much of its quaintness is lost in all the printed copies I have seen by sinking the capital letters, S in *slew*, A in *all* and A in *a day* and spelling *Indians*. The original is a perfect sample of the unlettered muse of Gray's elegy.

Mr. Fox puts Lt. and Mr. Nason, Lieut., before the name of Oliver Farwell on his gravestone. Mr. is the true reading. Oliver

Farwell had no military title. French was probably buried in the part of the graveyard in which the French family were buried. I have found no monument with his name upon it. No doubt the gravestones of Lund, Farwell, Cummings and Carter are placed at the head of each of their coffins.

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Here Lies y<sup>e</sup> Body  
of Mr. Oliver Farwell  
who Dec<sup>d</sup> Septem<sup>br</sup>  
y<sup>e</sup> 5 1724 in y<sup>e</sup>  
33 year of his age.

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Here lyes Buried the Body of  
Mr. Ebenezer Cumings  
who Dec<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>br</sup> 5 1724 in y<sup>e</sup>  
29<sup>th</sup> year of his age.

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Here Lies y<sup>e</sup> Body of Mr.  
Benjamin Carter who Dec<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>  
the 5<sup>th</sup> 1724 in the 23 year  
of his age.

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On the north side of the gravestone of Lund is an unoccupied space sufficient for the four more coffins deposited in "this grave." These four with French will make nine, and Farwell, who escaped, makes ten, the whole number of the expedition. Penhallow, N. H. Hist. Coll., Vol. 1, p. 109, states that the number of the company under French was fourteen, but the tradition in the Farwell family always stated the number to be ten, and Josiah Farwell in his petition for compensation for his losses, says, "I was among the *ten* who were ambuscaded," and there can be no doubt that his statement is true.

Blanchard and Cross, for whose rescue the expedition was undertaken, were carried to Canada and detained about a year, and worked out their redemption by building a saw mill for the Frenchmen in Canada.

The story of the battle with the Indians at Peqwacket is told with so much minuteness of detail by Mr. Fox in the History of Dunstable, and by Mr. Kidder, in the Expeditions of Capt. John Lovewell as well as by Belknap and in cotemporary narratives,

that I shall not undertake to repeat it here, but will confine what I have to offer principally to the fate of Lieut. Josiah Farwell, the story of whose fortunes I frequently heard in my early days related by Col. Bancroft. Josiah Farwell was the brother-in-law of Capt. Lovewell, having married his sister. He had been associated with him in most, if not all of his "Expeditions," and no doubt went on this, his last expedition, with an ardent desire to avenge upon the savages the death of his friends, Sept. 5, 1724. The story was related by Col. Bancroft to me more than fifty years ago, the same in substance as is now in the printed reports. He said he heard it repeatedly told by Dea. Noah Johnson, who was a sergeant in Lovewell's company and was wounded in the battle, the same ball being shot through both his wrists. Grants of money were made to him several times by the General Court on account of disability from these wounds.

Lieut. Josiah Farwell, early in the battle, was shot through the body, inflicting an incurable, mortal wound. His men endeavored to get him home with them, but he, being satisfied that his wound was mortal, insisted that they should make no delay on his account, but leave him and make the best of their way to the fort and home. They built for him a camp, and placed in it what they could for his comfort, and left this brave man to die alone in the wilderness. The next Spring his friends went to look after his remains. He had bent down a sapling and tied his handkerchief to the top of it as a signal by which to find his camp, and by that means it was readily found, and they took up his body and buried it in the forest.

Of Lieut Farwell Col. Bancroft adds, "In personal appearance he was said to resemble me." If so, he was in stature more than six feet, large, well built, of a strong and powerful frame.

Mr. Fox, p. 119, states Mr. Farwell held out to the eleventh day, during which time he had nothing to eat but water and a few roots that he chewed, and cites Penhallow, 1, N. H., Col. p. 16. No such statement was made to me by Col. Bancroft and it seems to me incredible that wounded as he was and exhausted by the severe fighting through the hot day without refreshments, he could have survived to the eleventh day with no food but roots and water, and also that if he lived eleven days, he should not

have reached the fort which was only forty miles from the pond. Penhallow states that "Eleazar Davis was the last that got in, that the report Davis gave me was, that Farwell, Jones, Frye and Davis, who were all wounded, marched towards the fort, that Jones steered another way and got safe into Saco, that Frye died three days after, that Farwell held out in his return till the eleventh day, though he had nothing to eat but water and a few roots that he chewed, that the same day, i. e. the eleventh day, he, Davis caught a fish which he broiled and was greatly refreshed therewith, but that the Lieut. was so much spent that he could not taste a bit; that he being now alone still made toward the fort and the next day came to it where he found some pork, bread etc." Such is the statement of Davis, but as neither he nor Farwell were wounded in the limbs, it seems incredible that they should not have arrived at the fort forty miles distant, in less than twelve days, and that Farwell, having no sustenance but chewed roots, (query what roots?) and water, should with this incurable wound have lived eleven days. Allowance may be made for exaggeration on the part of Davis. Farwell's friends found his *camp* by the signal he tied to the sapling, and took up his body and buried it. About these facts there can be no doubt. That they built a camp and left him in it, is stated by Dea. Noah Johnson.

Gov. Wentworth of N. H., immediately on getting news of Lovewell's defeat, sent Capt. Chester with a company of 53 men to "Osaby." Capt. C. in his report says: "It raining all Tuesday, marched but little, but sent out several scouts all that day in hopes of finding some of Capt. Lovewell's wounded men. On Thursday before they came to Osaby Pond they discovered a Track of Indians much larger than theirs, and then Quickly found Lovewell's Fort fast shut up, they got into the Fort where they found a considerable quantity of Provisions, and sundry Things with a writeing on a bark that the men that went out were all lost. The (next?) day our people heard several Indians and heard the Dogs bark; so found they were discovered, and missing your men (that of Tyng's company), thought It advisable to return lest they meet the same fate." So writes Gov. Wentworth under date of May 23, 1725, to Gov. Dummer of Massachusetts. It would seem that this company did not go to the pond and battle ground, but after staying a time at the fort concluded to return. See Kidder, p. 79.

Penhallow, N. H. Hist. Col., p. 117, says, "about fifty men from New Hampshire, well equipped, marched unto Peqwacket for the like end, (that is to bury the dead) but were not so happy as to find them, (no wonder as they did not go to the battle ground) but Col. Tyng from Dunstable with Capt. White who went afterwards buried twelve." Kidder adds, p. 81, Col. Tyng proceeded directly to the battle ground, where they found and buried the bodies of twelve who were killed whose names are given by Kidder.

#### CHAMBERLAIN AND PAUGUS.

In the two last stanzas of the ballad of Lovewell's Fight, inserted in Fox, p. 124, I read,

"And yet our valiant Englishmen in fight were ne'er dismayed,  
But still they kept their motion, and Wyman Captain made,

Who shot the old Chief, Paugus, which did the foe defeat,  
And set his men in order, and brought off the retreat;  
And braving many dangers, and hardships by the way,  
They all arrived in Dunstable the thirtieth day of May."\*

Mr. Fox, p. 127, says, "The statement in the last verse, that Paugus was killed by Wyman, is not correct. He was slain by John Chamberlain, who afterwards settled in Merrimac. After the heat of the conflict was over, weary and faint, Paugus and Chamberlain both went down to the pond to quench their thirst, and to wash out their guns, which had become foul by continued firing. There they met and at once recognized each other, for Paugus was known personally to many of the company. Seeing the useless condition of each other's guns, they tacitly agreed to a truce, while they were cleaning them. During this process some words were exchanged, and Paugus said to Chamberlain, "It's you or, I." Cautiously, but with haste, they proceeded with their work, for it was a case of life or death. Paugus had nearly finished loading and was priming his piece, when Chamberlain struck the breach of his gun violently upon the ground, thus causing it to prime itself, and shot Paugus through the heart, the bullet of Paugus at the same instant grazing the head of Chamberlain."

The story is told by Sanborn, Hist. of New Hampshire, p. 106, as follows: "There is a tradition, that John Chamberlain, one of the sharp-shooters of the age, shot Paugus. For some time they

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\* In the original the date is the thirteenth day of May.



had attempted to shoot one another, from their coverts, but their guns were foul, and only flashed in the pans. Being known to one another, they agreed to go down to the water, cleanse their guns and renew the fight. Finding that Paugus was too expeditious for him, Chamberlain did not wait to withdraw his ramrod from his gun (for the well-worn piece would prime itself, by the aid of a sharp blow of the hand,) but fired both the rod and ball through the heart of his foe."

Thus these grave historians repeat this story apparently without any apprehension of its improbability and absurdity. The plain common-sense view of the matter is thus set forth by Kidder, "Expeditions, etc," p. 104, "John Chamberlain was of Groton. He was one of the fortunate few, who returned with only a slight wound, and he seems to have been equally fortunate in having received a large share of the glory of the campaign."

"The story of his killing Paugus has had a large circulation, and is found as a fact in several historical works. It is stated that he and Paugus retired to the brook to wash their guns, which had become foul by constant firing; that on wiping them they quickly loaded, each striving to be first, and bantering as to who should kill or be killed, Chamberlain's gun primed itself, and he firing first, Paugus fell, while his bullet whistled over Chamberlain's head, leaving him unharmed. Now a moment's reflection would show that this story is improbable if not impossible, were it not refuted by the very best authority, viz: a cotemporaneous writer. By reference to the ancient ballad, in the last verse, it is plainly stated that Ensign Wyman

"shot old chief Paugus, which did the foe defeat."

As this was written the year after the fight by one who knew all the particulars, its veracity cannot be questioned; and we trust the story will not again be reported as historical truth." Col. Bancroft's report of this story, a tradition to which he gave little credence, taken by me in 1825, is as follows: "John Chamberlain of Groton was in Lovewell's fight. He was well acquainted with Paugus. Both were behind trees, and stepped out at the same time. Chamberlain says to Paugus, 'Now, Paugus, it's you or I.' Chamberlain's gun went off first and Paugus was killed." Look at the wonderful growth of this story from Bancroft in 1825 to Fox in 1845, and Sanborn in 1875.

Fox plainly and intentionally contradicts the ballad maker and refers for authority to Symmes' Narrative and to Allen's Chelmsford, p. 37. All I find in Symmes is: "Col. Tyng, who went down to bury the dead, opened the grave in which the Indians had buried three of their slain, one of them was known to be the bold Paugus." In Allen's Chelmsford, page 37, I read "John Chamberlain was well acquainted with Paugus. In the course of the engagement they discoursed familiarly together. Their guns being foul from frequent firing, they washed them at the pond, when Chamberlain assured Paugus that he should kill him. Paugus also menaced him, and bade defiance to his threats. When they had prepared their guns they loaded and discharged them and Paugus fell." Allen cites no authority for the story.

Mr. Sanborn's story is greatly improved by lapse of time, especially in minute particulars, as that they had been shooting at each other all day, from their coverts, but without success, their guns only flashing in the pan. Wearied and discouraged by these useless attempts to kill each other, and agreeing that the fault was in their guns, with a genteel courtesy, between deadly enemies, of which there has been no such striking instance since that reported by Homer, Book VI, line 120 to 235, of Glaucus and Diomedes meeting in deadly array on the field of battle, and after a long conference about their several ancestors, agreeing to and making an exchange of armor. The conference of Chamberlain and Paugus was much shorter. *They agreed to go down to the water, cleanse their guns and renew the fight.* It ought to have been added, that the warriors on both sides, enchanted by this exhibition of courtesy, ceased fighting and stood gazing and admiring witnesses of the scene. The utter absurdity of the story is apparent from the fact that never before has it been known, that in the midst of deadly battle, the combatants by mutual agreement have ceased to fight in order to *go and wash out their guns*, and the additional fact that their guns having flashed in the pan, there must remain full charges of powder and ball in the barrels, which must be drawn before the washing could be done, and the extreme improbability that either or both of them had, in pocket or pouch, the apparatus needed for this operation; and the further fact, that after their guns had been washed they must be

carefully wiped and dried before they could be used again, a process requiring time that could be ill spared in the midst of such a warm and deadly contest, for the Cromwellian maxim "to trust in God and keep your powder dry," was as imperative in an Indian fight as in more civilized warfare.

What a change from the simple and apparently truthful statement of this tradition by Col. Bancroft, and the ornate and poetical narrative of the Professor! No one reading the two, apart from the connection in which they are found, could for a moment suppose that they related to the same transaction. The ingenuity of the historian of New Hampshire, in expanding a simple fact into an elaborate and glowing narrative, is equal to the ablest performance of Livy, the historian of Rome, in the same line. Mr. Sanborn also changes the name of Ensign Robbins to Robinson, a change of which the tendency is to mislead, for no Robbins would look for an ancestor under the name of Robinson, and a Robinson would look in vain for an ancestor or kinsman in the list of the heroes of this gallant exploit.

Mr. Fox, on page 128, inserts "another ballad which he says, is of more poetic merit, written in imitation of Chevy Chase." It is to be hoped that the facts in Chevy Chase are more truthfully and with more regard to probability stated than in this ballad, as for instance,

"John Lovewell, Captain of the band,  
His sword he drew that glistened bright," etc.

What was the use of a sword in Indian fighting? A sword in Indian warfare would be an incumbrance to the wearer likely to serve him as Lord Chesterfield says of "an awkward fellow, when he comes into a room, his sword, if he wears one, gets between his legs and nearly throws him down;" so this Indian fighter's sword, entangled in the bushes, would serve its wearer in the same way. Josiah Farwell's name is by this poet changed to John Farwell, but this may be excused on the score of poetic license, the verse requiring a shorter name. Again, he says, Chamberlain was of Dunstable, all others say of Groton. Fox states that Chamberlain afterwards settled in Merrimac. Col. Bancroft told me that Lieut. Farwell's daughter Hannah, born Jan. 27, 1723, married John Chamberlain, who lived at the mills at the mouth of the Souhegan river in Merrimac. It is probable that

Chamberlain, the Indian fighter, was at the time of the battle from thirty to forty years old; if so he would have been from fifty to sixty, if he married the youthful Hannah at her age of twenty. Unions of January and May were not in fashion in those days.

Allen's Chelmsford was published in 1820. This was apparently the earliest appearance of this story in print. Shattuck, Hist. of Concord, published in 1835, repeats it with much embellishment taken from the Philadelphia Album in 1828. See Sewell's Woburn, p. 199. In Allen's Merrimac, published in 1846, I read, "Capt. John Chamberlain came from Chelmsford in the year 1734, and built mills at Souhegan Falls. He received three hundred acres of land from the Brenton proprietors on condition that he would erect a saw and grist mill. His mills were the first erected in town. It is by many supposed that this Chamberlain is the same that killed Paugus, the Indian Chief in Lovewell's fight. But such is not the fact, they were cousins. He married a daughter of Lieut. Farwell, who was the only one who escaped of the scouting party killed near Thornton's Ferry."

The children of Henry<sup>3</sup> and Susannah were

- i. Henry,<sup>4</sup> Henry,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> Henry,<sup>1</sup> b. in Chelmsford Oct. 14, 1696, m. Esther Blanchard dr. of Capt. Joseph Blanchard. Their children were
  29. Eleazer,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct 7, 1726.
  30. Esther,<sup>5</sup> b. May 16, 1730.
  31. Olive,<sup>5</sup> b. July 19, 1732. Res. in D.
- ii. Josiah,<sup>4</sup> Henry,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> Henry,<sup>1</sup> b. Aug. 27. 1698, in Chelmsford, m. Hannah Lovewell, dr. of John Lovewell, and sister of Capt. John Lovewell. He was the Lieut. Farwell killed at Peqwacket. Their only child was,
  32. Hannah,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 27, 1723, m. John Chamberlain of Merrimac.
- iii. Jonathan,<sup>4</sup> Henry,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> Henry,<sup>1</sup> b. July 24, 1700, + at Dunstable, m. Susannah ———. Their children were,
  33. Susannah,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 17, 1724.
  34. Rachael,<sup>5</sup> Feb. 19, 1728+.
  35. Jonathan,<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 28, 1729+.

Rachael Farwell<sup>5</sup> m. Nov. 24, 1748, Nehemiah Lovewell, son of Capt. John Lovewell, b. Jan. 9, 1726. They removed to Corinth, Vermont, where he died, leaving a numerous family. Jonathan <sup>4</sup> lived in Dunstable and owned a part of the farm afterwards of Col. Bancroft, and other lands, was chosen to offices of surveyor of h. w., fence viewer, constable, treasurer, etc. He was drowned in Amoskeag Falls, probably about 1730. Upon the Bancroft farm was one of the trading houses of Cromwell the Indian trader. In a field on this farm, Jonathan Farwell found a large sum of money which was supposed to be hidden by Cromwell. Another deposit was subsequently found by Col. Bancroft when plowing on his interval field. His plow struck a stone, a matter so unusual as to attract his attention. He at once suspected what it might be, and although it was but about 11 o'clock he sent his boy at once to the barn with the team and began to dig, and soon unearthed a pot of money. In the Tyngsborough Centennial it is stated that the money was in gold. He made no such statement, and it is improbable in itself. There was no gold coin in circulation at that time less than \$5.00 in value. Cromwell bought furs of the Indians and sold them goods. They would not take gold for their furs, and they had no gold to pay to him for goods. Col. Bancroft told me many times the story of finding the money, and said that for many years, and even down to the time of making the statement, scarce a year went by but one or more excavations would be secretly made in this field, no doubt in search of money. Remains of Cromwell's camp may still be seen in that field near the place where the money was found.

(20.) iv. Susannah,<sup>4</sup> Henry,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> Henry,<sup>1</sup> b. Feb. 19, 1703, married Dea. Benjamin Brown of Reading. I find that he was guardian of Susannah the widow of Henry,<sup>3</sup> but have no knowledge of his children or family.

(21.) v. Isaac,<sup>4</sup> Henry,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> Henry,<sup>1</sup> b. Dec. 4, 1704, m. Sarah ———. Their children were,

36. Elizabeth,<sup>5</sup> b. March 12, 1726.

37. Josiah,<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 19, 1728.

38. Relief,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 4, 1730.

39. Bunker,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 28, 1732.

40. Abigail,<sup>5</sup> b. March 11, 1734.

41. Isaac,<sup>5</sup> b. Feb. 18, 1736. Isaac settled on the farm in the south part of Nashua, where, in 1825, Eppes lived, then removed to the farm where Capt. Isaac Parker lived in Hollis. He began that farm, then removed to Amherst and finally, says Col. Bancroft, went to Penobscot. I once supposed that this Isaac Farwell was the Lieut. Isaac Farwell in Reed's Regiment in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards a Captain of a company in a N. H. Regiment, to the close of the war, and who settled in Charlestown No. 4. But subsequent research showed that Capt. Isaac Farwell above said was the son of Daniel and Mary Farwell, b. in Groton, March 28, 1744. What time he went to Charlestown I have not learned. He died there Dec. 31, 1791.

(22.) VI. Sarah,<sup>4</sup> Henry,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> Henry,<sup>1</sup> b. Dec. 4, 1706, m. Henry Parker, lived in Dunstable till Wilton was settled, then removed and settled in that town. His son Henry was killed in the massacre at Fort Edward in the French war. He built the first bridge over the Souhegan river in Wilton.

23. VII. Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> b. — 1715, m. Lieut. Timothy Bancroft. For their family see the Bancroft family in subsequent pages.

(24.) VIII. Hannah,<sup>4</sup> Henry,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> Henry,<sup>1</sup> b. April 4, 1719, m. 1st, Jerahmeel Cummings of Hollis. Their children were,

42. Hannah,<sup>5</sup> b. July 2, 1737.

43. Henry,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 16, 1739+.

44. Jotham,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 29, 1741.

45. Caty,<sup>5</sup> b. Feb. 28, 1744.

46. Betty,<sup>5</sup> b. July 17, 1746.

Jerahmeel Cummings d. date not known and she m. 2d, Dea. Stephen Jewett. The record of their children from the Hollis records is as follows: "Jewett, Dea. Stephen and Hannah."

47. Stephen,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 14, 1753.

48. Rebecca,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 14, 1756.

- 49. Noah,<sup>5</sup> Feb. 11, 1758.
- 50. Jonathan,<sup>5</sup> b. July 25, 1760.
- 51. Lois,<sup>5</sup> b. May 21, 1763, aged 76.

Dea. Stephen Jewett d. May 23, 1803, æ. 76. No record is found of the death of his wife Hannah. All of Hollis. Of the children of Jerahmeel Cummings,

Hannah,<sup>5</sup> the eldest dr. m. Jan. 27, 1762, James Hobart of Hollis, and settled in Plymouth, N. H. Henry,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 16, 1739, grad. H. C., 1760, d. Sept. 5, 1823, æ. 84, ordained at Billerica Jan. 6, 1763, D. D., H. C., 1800. Jotham,<sup>5</sup> m. April 27, 1763, Anna Brown, settled at Plymouth. Caty,<sup>6</sup> m. Sept. 27, 1764, Thomas Pratt of Hollis. Dea. Stephen Jewett, Jr., son of Dea. Stephen and Hannah Jewett, b. Oct. 15, 1753, m. Nov. 16, 1878, Elizabeth Pool of Hollis. Their children, as recorded in Hollis, were,

- 52. Elizabeth,<sup>6</sup> b. June 18, 1779.
- 53. Stephen,<sup>6</sup> b. July 11, 1781.
- 54. Nancy,<sup>6</sup> b. May 16, 1783.
- 55. Hannah,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 7, 1785.
- 56. William,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 26, 1787, d. July 11, 1788.
- 57. Sarah,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 24, 1790.
- 58. Polly,<sup>6</sup> b. July 8, 1792.
- 59. Noah,<sup>6</sup> b. Dec. 13, 1794.
- 60. Samuel Gibson,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 29, 1798.

Rev. Henry Cumings, b. in Hollis Sept. 15, 1739, grad. H. C. 1760, taught public school in Reading, 1761, ordained at Billerica Jan. 26, 1763, D. D., H. C. 1800, d. Sept. 5, 1823, m. 1st Ann Lambert of Reading, May 19, 1763. Their children were, 1, Ann b. July 31, 1768. 2d, Frances, b. April 7, 1770, 3d, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 15, 1772. 4th, Henry, b. Sept. 9, 1774. 5th, John b. Feb. 11, 1781. Wife Ann d. Jan. 5, 1684, and he m. 2d, — Lambert, a sister of his first wife, who died soon after the marriage, and he married 3d, Nov. 14th, 1786, Margaret Bridge, eldest dr. of Rev. Ebenezer Bridge of Chelmsford. She was born July 25, 1742. She d. date not ascertained but he survived her several years. In the town records his first wife is styled Mrs. Ann Lambert, and the 3d, Mrs. Elizabeth Briggs. The style Mrs in our times indicates that the lady is a widow, but in those old times it was, to add to their dignity, usually given to young ladies who

married ministers. Of his children, all of his first wife, I have to report that Ann, the eldest, on unpacking her wedding outfit after her marriage took cold and died soon after. The name of her husband is not given by my correspondent. The second, Frances, m. Dec 25, Lewis Gould, a merchant in Ashby, Mass. She died *s. p.* The third, Elizabeth, m. May 10, 1789, Dr. William Wilkins. Henry grad. H. C. 1795, d. about 1830, at Louisville, Ken., unm. John m. ———— d. about 1858. His only children, two daughters, so that there is now no descendant of Dr. Cumings bearing his name. Dr. Cumings was eminent and distinguished in his profession. His published discourses were eighteen in number. Mr. Allen, in his funeral sermon, states that soon after his ordination it was intimated to him that he might have one of the richest and most respectable churches in Boston, if inclined to remove, but he entirely rejected the proposal and declared he would never leave his people.

- (26.) Oliver Farwell,<sup>4</sup> Oliver,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> Henry,<sup>1</sup> b. Nov. 19, 1717, m. in Lunenburg Dec. 25, 1738, Abigail Hubbard, b. in Groton, June 25, 1721. He died Oct. 12, 1808. She died Aug. 18, 1789.

She was a daughter of Major Jonathan Hubbard, Jr. and his wife Rebecca Brown. Of her sisters, Rebecca the eldest, b. in Groton, Sept. 22, 1722, m. Col. Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable. Hannah m. Col. Joseph Willard, then of Lunenburg. He died at Dunstable on a visit to his brother-in-law, Col. Blanchard. His monument in the old graveyard is as follows:

"Here lies interred the body of Joseph Willard, Esq., Captain of Fort Dummer, formerly of Lancaster, Lunenburg and Winchester, and Col. of a Regiment of Foot, who died here Dec. 5, 1750, in the 58th year of his age."

The next sister, Ruth, m. 1st. Rev. David Stearns of Lunenburg, 2d, Rev. Aaron Whitney of Petersham. The next, Mary, b. in Groton, April 12, 1725, m. 1st, John Jennison; 2nd, Col. Benjamin Bellows of Lunenburg, afterwards of Walpole. Thus these four daughters of Major Hubbard had remarkable success in the matrimonial market.

The children of Oliver<sup>4</sup> and Abigail (Hubbard) Farwell were,

61. i. Rebecca Farwell,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 9, 1739+.
62. ii. Oliver Farwell,<sup>5</sup> b. June 21, 1741+.



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63. III. Mary Farwell,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 10, 1745+.
64. IV. Abigail Farwell,<sup>5</sup> b. April 1, 1747+.
65. V. Joseph Farwell,<sup>5</sup> b. April 3, 1753, d. April 13, 1754.
66. VI. John Farwell,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 8, 1755+.
- (61.) I. Rebecca Farwell b. Oct. 9, 1739, m. Gen. Jonathan Blanchard. He was b. Sept. 18, 1738, d. July 16, 1788. She d. Aug. 20, 1811. Their children were
67. 1. Rebecca Blanchard, b. May 4, 1766, m. Dr. Augustus Starr. She d. Oct. 19, 1810.
68. 2. Grace Blanchard b. — m. Dec. 30, 1790, Frederic French, b. Sept. 26, 1766, d. at Amherst, Clerk of the Courts. Their children, Benjamin Frederic, b. Oct. 2, 1791, Charles, Arthur, Rebecca and Edward.
69. 3. Sophia Blanchard, b. —, m. Joseph Farwell,
70. 4. Abigail Blanchard, b. Nov. 20, 1770, m. Dr. Joseph F. Eastman of Hollis. She d. Oct. 7, 1848. He d. Sept. 30, 1865. Their children were, Sarah, Sophia, Charles Henry, Abigail Blanchard, Jonathan Alfred, Joseph Fletcher, and Augusta.
71. 5. Charles Blanchard, b. March 14, 1776, grad. H. C. 1776, d. at Batavia, N. Y., March 16, 1811, unm.
72. 6. Eliza Blanchard, m. Thomas French, Esq., d. 1843.
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- (62.) II. Oliver Farwell,<sup>8</sup> b. June 28, 1741, m. Abigail Danforth of Dunstable. He was an innholder at South Merimac. She d. May 1, 1840, æ. 92, in New Boston at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Clark. Their children were,
73. 1. Joseph Farwell,<sup>6</sup> b. 1772, m. Sophia Blanchard, b. 1779.
74. 2. Mary Farwell, b. 1774, m. Wm. Patterson, had one child, a daughter, who married George W. Pinkerton, of Manchester.
75. 3. Abigail Farwell, m. Wm. Clark of New Boston; had three sons and five daughters.
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76. 4. Oliver Farwell, b. —, died at sea in 1812, left one son, Oliver.
77. 5. Rebecca Farwell, b. July 22, 1782, m. Kendrick W. Gordon, d. March 23, 1817, left four children, one son and three daughters.
78. 6. Benjamin Farwell, b. —, d. in 1822 or 1823, unm.
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- (63.) Mary Farwell, b. Jan. 1<sup>o</sup>, 1745, m. Dec. 17, 1767, Gen. Noah Lovewell. He died May 29, 1820. She d. Nov. 24, 1855, æ. 93. Their children, 1, Betsey, m. Hon. Jesse Bowers; 2, Mary, m. Luther Taylor; 3, Moody D. Lovewell.
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- (64.) Abigail Farwell, b. April 1, 1747, m. Feb. 28, 1769 Dea. Samuel Wilkins of Amherst, son of Rev. Daniel Wilkins, first minister of Amherst. He was born Jan. 8, 1742, d. Dec. — 1832, aged 90 years. She d. Feb. 4, 1786. Their children were,
79. I. Frances or Fanny, b. Feb. 24, 1770, d. unm.
80. II. Abigail, b. April 30, 1773, m. Thaddeus Kendall of Mont Vernon; had children, Thaddeus Richmond, George Wilkins and Catharine Fletcher.
81. III. Arethusa, b. May 1, 1775, m. Daniel Weston of Amherst, had children;
- 1, Samuel Wilkins, b. July 27, 1800, 2, Daniel Franklin, b. Dec. 28, 1801; 3, Charles, b. May 14, 1803; 4, Ebenezer H., b. April 20, 1805, d. March 7, 1806; 5, Sarah Farwell, b. Nov. 22, 1806; 6, Abigail Frances, b. Sept. 30, 1808; 7, Ebenezer Hamilton, b. Feb. 26, 1810; 8, Robert, b. May 12, 1812; 9, William H., b. Oct. 11, 1813.
82. IV. Sarah Farwell, b. March 20, 1777, m. Daniel S. Eaton of Boston, d. — *s. p.*
83. V. Sophia, b. Feb. 16, 1779, m. Solomon Withers of Middleton, Mass., d. — *s. p.*
84. VI. Rebecca, b. April 14, 1781, m. David R. Clark of New Boston. Their children were, 1, Rebecca Towne; 2, Ninian Ramsey; 3, Sophia Withers; 4, Frances

85. vii. Samuel, b. April 16, 1783, d. unm., supposed to have perished in the burning of the theatre in Richmond, Virginia, in Dec. 1811.

Samuel Wilkins was elected Dea. of the Congregational Church, Jan. 5, 1774, resigned 1816. He m. 2nd, ——— Towne of Amherst and had Daniel Thomas and John Hubbard, H. C., 1818.

- (66.) Dea. John Farwell,<sup>5</sup> Oliver,<sup>4</sup> Oliver,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> Henry, b. Dec. 8, 1755, m. Dec. 7, 1784, Elizabeth Hunt Smith of Windham, Me., b. Aug. 7, 1766. She d. Nov. 27, 1807. He married 2nd, Sept. 12, 1820, Dorothy Porter of Topsfield, Me. He d. 1838. æ 82.

Elizabeth Hunt Smith\* was the daughter of Rev. Peter Thatcher Smith, b. June 14, 1731, grad. H. C. 1753, ordained at Windham Sept. 22, 1762. He m. Oct. 8, 1765, Elizabeth Wendell. He d. Oct. 26, 1826. I find in Giles' Memorial, p. 329-30: "The only daughter of Rev. John Eliot was Hannah, who m. Habakuk Glover, of Boston, son of John Glover, Esq., one of the original proprietors of Dorchester. Their daughter, Rebecca Glover, was born in Mr. Eliot's family. She became the wife of Capt. Thomas Smith of Boston, mariner. \* \* \* \* Her son, Thomas, m. May 9, 1701, Mary Corwin. Their son, Rev. Thomas Smith, b. March 10, 1702, grad. H. C., 1720, ordained at Falmouth, now Portland, March 8, 1727, d. May 25, 1795, æ. 93. He m. Sept. 12, 1728, Sarah Tyng, dr. of Major William Tyng of Woburn. She died Oct. 1, 1742. He m. a second and third wife, but his children, eight in number, were all of his first wife. The children and grandchildren of Dea. John Farwell<sup>5</sup> of Tyngsborough are as follows:

- (86.) i. John,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 2, 1785, grad. H. C., 1808, m. June 6, 1820, Elizabeth W. Anderson, sister of Hon. John Anderson, of Portland, Maine, d. Nov. 9, 1852, s. p.

\* Thomas Smith, son of Thomas Smith of Boston, m. May 9, 1701, Mary Corwin at Boston. Rev. Thomas Smith, his son, b. March 10, 1702, grad. H. C. 1720, ord. at Falmouth, now Portland, Me., March 8, 1727, m. Sept. 12, 1728, Sarah Tyng, dr. of William Tyng of Woburn. She died Oct. 1, 1742. He died May 21, 1795. Rev. Peter Thatcher Smith, son of Rev. Thomas, b. June 14, 1731, grad. H. C. 1753, ord. at Windham, Maine, Sept. 22, 1762, m. Oct. 8, 1765, Elizabeth Wendell, d. Oct. 26, 1826. Elizabeth Hunt Smith, his daughter, was b. Aug. 16, 1766, m. Dea. John Farwell of Tyngsborough, Dec. 24, 1784, d. Nov. 27, 1807.—*Giles Memorial*!

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87. II. Peter Smith Farwell,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 11, 1787, d. 1793.
88. III. Sarah Tyng Farwell,<sup>6</sup> b. March 9, 1789, d. Jan. 14, 1861, m. Joseph Farwell Bancroft, b. Oct. 22, 1783, d. July 8, 1850, *s. p.*
89. IV. Elizabeth Farwell,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 23, 1790, d. Feb. 1862, m. Hobart Clark of Sterling, Mass. Had ten children, John Clark,<sup>7</sup> Joseph T. Clark,<sup>7</sup> William T. Clark,<sup>7</sup> Dora Clark,<sup>7</sup> George T. Clark,<sup>7</sup> Peter Clark,<sup>7</sup> Sarah E. Clark,<sup>7</sup> Lucy F. Clark,<sup>7</sup> and two died in infancy.
90. V. Abigail Farwell,<sup>6</sup> b. June 24, 1792, m. Jan. 21, 1819, Benjamin Moors of Groton, Mass. Had two children, 1, Rev. John Farwell Moors,<sup>7</sup> b. Dec. 10, 1819, grad. H. C., 1842, ordained at Greenfield, Mass. Jan. 28, 1846, m. May 4, 1851, Eunice Wells Smith, dr. of Rev. P. Smith, no children; 2, Joseph Benjamin Moors,<sup>7</sup> b. Oct. 9, 1831, m. Oct. 20, 1858, Mary Buckminster Jones, dr. of Josiah M. Jones, of Boston, five children.
91. VI. Mary Farwell,<sup>6</sup> b. April 15, 1794, d. Dec. 21, 1870, m. Joseph Danforth, Esq. Had one child, Dr. James Danforth.<sup>7</sup>
92. VII. Lucy Farwell,<sup>6</sup> b. April 21, 1796, d. April 1821, m. Hon. John Anderson of Portland, Maine, d—*s. p.*
93. VIII. Clarissa Farwell,<sup>6</sup> b. May 5, 1798, d. Feb. 1844, unm.

## GENEALOGY OF SOME BRANCHES OF THE BANCROFT FAMILY.

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The principal settlements of the Bancroft families in Massachusetts were at Lynn, Reading, old Dunstable, now Tyngsborough, and Groton; in New Hampshire at Rindge. All these claim descent from Thomas, born in England in 1622, who died at Reading, now Wakefield, Aug. 19, 1691. In the History of Reading, p. 43, he is called "son of John and Jane," and on pages 548, 549, "son of John who died at Lynn in 1637." Butler in the "History of Groton," says, "the ancestor of the families of this name came very early from England, and settled in this country. He is supposed to have brought with him two sons, Thomas and another. The father died at Lynn in 1637, Thomas settled in that town and died there Aug. 19, 1691, leaving three sons." The History of Rindge merely states that he was born in England in 1622, and then briefly recites his marriage at Dedham, his removal to Lynnfield and death. The account in the Tyngsborough Centennial is as follows, p. 14: "It seems that the name Bancroft was formerly Barcroft, for we find that John and Jane Barcroft came to Lynn, Mass., in 1632. Prior to this we have no positive knowledge of the family. John died in 1637, leaving sons John and Thomas, John is supposed to have gone to Connecticut. Thomas married Elizabeth Metcalf and lived in Lynnfield. They had three sons, Thomas, John and Ebenezer." The account given me by Col. Bancroft was that "two brothers came from England with their families. One of said brothers died on the passage or soon after arrival in this country, but had several children. His widow married a man who carried her and her children into Connecticut

where that family settled. The surviving brother settled in Lynn, so called, near where the meeting-house now stands." This statement is copied from a written document in which the names of some of the children and grandchildren of Thomas<sup>1</sup> are set forth. These statements differ materially. Most of them claim that Thomas was the *son* of John of Lynn. The statement that the name Bancroft was formerly Barcroft is utter nonsense. Some one copying the name of John of Lynn found or read it Barcroft. It has never been found so written anywhere else, except as copied or repeated from this instance. A careless copyist may have written the *n* so that it might be read *r*. That this is the whole secret of this story is apparent from the fact that in the Lynn records, in 1638, a year after the death of John *Barcroft*, as is claimed to be the name, a lot of 100 acres was granted to the widow Bancroft; so the widow of John Barcroft, who died in 1637, became the widow Bancroft in 1638. Now that the widow of John, who is said to have "sons Thomas and another," married and carried her children into Connecticut, and that they settled there is shown by the record found at Enfield, of the marriage Dec. 8, 1653, of Thomas Bancroft b. about 1625, to Margaret Wright. He died Dec. 14, 1684. Also John Bancroft married at Windsor, Conn., Dec. 3, 1650, Hannah Dupra, or Dupre, and died there in 1662. Also Ann Bancroft of Windsor, married May 13, 1647, John Griffin. There is evidence that they were brothers and sister. Now, here are the sons "Thomas and another" of John, according to one account, and the several children of John carried to Connecticut by the widow. One of these statements makes Thomas of Reading the son, the other the brother of John of Lynn. If John had a son Thomas, he was taken by his mother to Connecticut, and he was married at Enfield. But Thomas of Reading, was married at Dedham, and could not be the son of John of Lynn, unless he had two sons each named Thomas. Again if Thomas of Reading was the son of John of Lynn, why did his mother take her other children with her and leave him at the age of about fifteen years to fight the battle of life alone in the midst of strangers? If he was his brother, she was under no obligation to care for him. Take the statement given me by Col. Bancroft, that Thomas was the brother of John, and all these absurdities disappear.

It is also stated in the Tyngsborough Centennial that the second

wife of Lieut. Bancroft was Mary Mansfield. John M. Bancroft in his printed chart, No. 3, gives the name Esther Mansfield. Col. Bancroft, who was 16 years old when his mother died, and who lived in his father's family, must have known the name of his second wife. He told me her name was Newhall. That her name was Mary is shown by the record in Dunstable, Mass., of the birth of Rachel and Timothy, children of "Lieut. Timothy and Mary Bancroft." Also by the assignment of dower to Mary, the widow of Lieut. Timothy, a copy of which I have. John M. Bancroft in his letter to me, dated July 28, 1877, writes, "I suppose I shall have to give up Rachel Mansfield as you overwhelm me."

I will add further that Capt. Ebenezer Bancroft<sup>2</sup> was the administrator of his father, Lieut. Thomas's estate, and as such would have the custody of his papers, and would be likely to know whether his father was the son or brother of John of Lynn, Lieut. Timothy Bancroft of Tyngsborough was the son of Capt. Ebenezer, and no doubt from him was derived the statement in writing shown me by Col. Bancroft, the son of Lieut. Timothy.

Lieut. Thomas Bancroft,<sup>1</sup> b. in England, 1622, came with John, an older brother, to Lynn in 1632. John d. in 1637. Thomas m. at Dedham, Mass., Jan. 31, 1647, Alice, dr. of Miguel Bacon of Ireland. They had one child,

1. Thomas,<sup>2</sup> b. Jan. 11, 1648, d. Jan. 24, 1648.

She died Jan. 29, 1648. He m. 2d, Sept. 15, 1648, Elizabeth, dr. of Miguel and Sarah Metcalf, their sixth child, b. at St. Benedict's, County of Norfolk, Eng., Oct. 4, 1626. She d. at Reading, May 11, 1711. Their children were,

2. Thomas,<sup>2</sup> b. 14, 7, 1649 at Dedham.+
3. Elizabeth,<sup>2</sup> died in infancy.
4. John,<sup>2</sup> died in infancy.
5. Elizabeth,<sup>2</sup> b. 7, 10<sup>mo</sup>, 1653, at Reading, m. Joseph Brown.
6. John,<sup>2</sup> b. March 3, 1656, at Reading, d. 1739.
7. Sarah,<sup>2</sup> b. 14, 1<sup>mo</sup> 1657-8, at Reading, d. July 19, 1661.
8. Ralph,<sup>2</sup> b. Aug. 20, 1660, at Reading, d. July 13, 1661.
9. Raham,<sup>2</sup> b. June 27, 1662, at Reading, d. May 19, 1683.
10. Sarah,<sup>2</sup> b. April 1, 1665.
11. Ebenezer,<sup>2</sup> b. April 26, 1667, at Lynn, d. June 6, 1717.+
12. Mary,<sup>2</sup> b. May 16, 1670, at Lynn.

Michael Metcalf the emigrant ancestor of the Metcalf family in New England, was born in Tatterford, county of Norfolk, Eng., in 1516. He followed the occupation of a Dornix weaver, that is, a weaver of a kind of stuff used for curtains, carpets and hangings in Norwich, county of Norfolk. His wife was born in Waynham, June 17, 1593. Seven of their children were born in St. Benedict's and four in St. Edmundsbury. He writes, "I was persecuted in the land of my fathers' sepulchres for not bowing at the name of Jesus, and observing other ceremonies of religion forced upon me by Bishop Wren of Norwich," etc. One of the charges brought against Bishop Wren by a committee of parliament was, that during two years and four months of his administration of the Diocese, three thousand of her majesty's subjects, many of whom used trades of spinning, weaving, knitting, weaving cloths, etc., some of them setting hundreds of poor people at work, transported themselves into Holland and other parts beyond the sea in consequence of his superstition and tyranny. He was admitted townsman of Dedham July 16, 1637.

Lieut. Thomas Bancroft joined the Reading settlement about 1652, and died Aug. 19, 1691. His gravestone stands in the churchyard at Wakefield, with this inscription :

*MEMENTO MORI FUGET HORA.*

Here lies the body of  
Lieut. Thomas Bancroft  
aged 69 years.  
The memory of the  
just is blessed.  
Deceased Aug. 19. 1691.

This monument is thus described in a letter from John Hawkes, a great-great grandson of Lieut. Thomas, in a letter to Col. Bancroft, dated Lynnfield, July 16, 1824, "I find the letters all wrote in CAPITALS, except a few Latin words. A sword and other implements of war upon it, although it has been standing 133 years, every letter is as visible, *i. e.*, as plain, as on some of 20 years' standing. I expect he was a prominent character, as he was buried in the most conspicuous place in the yard, within two rods of the meeting-house. I looked very closely to find his wife's grave, but could not discover it." In the history of Reading, p. 568, it is



stated that this is the earliest date on any stone in the yard. He was a good citizen and active and useful in the business affairs of the town.

Capt. Ebenezer Bancroft,<sup>2</sup> son and eleventh child of Lieut. Thomas, was born at Lynn, April 26, 1667, d. June 6, 1717, married May 19, 1692, Abigail Eaton, she d. March 24, 1716, "aged about 40 years." She was undoubtedly the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kendall) Eaton, of Reading. Her name does not appear in the list of their children in the history of Reading. In that list is Elizabeth m. —Bancroft. This I find to be John Bancroft. In this list of the children of John and Elizabeth, there is no name between the dates 1675 and 1680. If she was forty when she died, she was born about 1677. Lynn records show that Ebenezer Bancroft m. Abigail Eaton. Every other Abigail Eaton in the lists of the Eaton family in the history of Reading is otherwise accounted for, and I cannot doubt that she was the daughter of John and Elizabeth, born about 1677, and that her name was by accident omitted from the record. Their children were,

13. I. Elizabeth,<sup>2</sup> b. Nov. 9, 1696.
14. II. Sarah, b. July 8, 1698.
14. III. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 5, 1700.
15. IV. Mehitabel, b. Aug. 20, 1703.
16. V. James, b. Dec. 18, 1705, d. Dec. 9, 1725.
18. VI. Patience, b. June 14, 1708.
19. VII. Timothy, b. Dec. 14, 1709, d. Nov. 21, 1772.
20. VIII. Lois, b. July 17, 1713.

Lieut. Timothy Bancroft,<sup>3</sup> son and seventh child of Capt. Ebenezer<sup>2</sup> Bancroft, b. at Lynnfield Dec. 14, 1709, d. at Tyngsboro', Nov. 21, 1772, m. 1st, Elizabeth, dr. of Dea. Henry Farwell of old Dunstable, b. — 1715, d. Sept. 23, 1754. Lieut. Timothy Bancroft settled in old Dunstable about the year 1730. He owned the Bancroft farm on the main road, the first farm south of the line of Nashua. His house was where that of Jona. F. Bancroft, his great-grandson, now resides. The Province line run in 1741, passed through his farm, leaving a portion in New Hampshire. He was often chosen to town offices and on committees in the business of the town of Dunstable, Mass. He died Nov.

4, 1772, intestate. The inventory of his estate, £370, 1, 6, 3, the real estate £340. Appraisers, Abraham Kendall, Benjamin Woodward and Jackson Wright. The assignment of dower to Mary Bancroft, widow of the deceased, shows that his second wife was not Rachel Mansfield, as stated by John M. Bancroft in his chart No. 3. The children of Timothy and Elizabeth were,

21. I. Timothy,<sup>4</sup> b. Nov. 23, 1733, d. Aug. 12, 1754, unm.
22. II. Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> b. Dec. 16, 1735, m. Ezra Thompson.†
23. III. Col. Ebenezer,<sup>4</sup> b. April 1, 1738, m. Susannah Fletcher, d. Sept. 22, 1827.
24. IV. Abigail,<sup>4</sup> b. May 7, 1740, m. Silas Thompson.†
25. V. Sarah,<sup>4</sup> b. Sept. 6, 1743, m. James Robertson.†
26. VI. James,<sup>4</sup> b. Oct. 23, 1745, m. Lucy Whitney.†
27. VII. Lois,<sup>4</sup> b. May 10, 1748, m. Samuel Parsons.
28. VIII. Jonathan,<sup>4</sup> b. Aug. 11, 1750, m. Martha Green.†
29. IX. Hephzibah,<sup>4</sup> b. June 5, 1753, m. 1st, Samuel Cook, 2d, John Pratt.

His wife Elizabeth d. Sept. 23, 1754, and he married 2d, Mary Newhall. The children of the 2nd wife were,

30. X. Rachel,<sup>4</sup> April 18, 1758, m. Jan. 9, 1777, John Hawkes.†
31. XI. Timothy,<sup>4</sup> b. July 15, 1759, m. Abigail Taylor of Merri-mac.
- (22) II. Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> b. Dec. 16, 1735, m. Ezra Thompson, lived in Tyngsborough, had two daughters, twins, and died soon after their birth. One of these daughters m. Dea. Wm Blodgett of Tyngsborough. He removed many years ago to some portion of the West. Of the other daughter I have no knowledge, but think she died in infancy.
- (23) Col. Ebenezer,<sup>4</sup> m. May 5, 1753, Susannah, dr. of Dea. Joseph Fletcher of Dunstable. See Fletcher Genealogy.

Lived in Tyngsboro', farmer. In 1755, he entered the service in the French War at the age of about 16 years, and served in the Provincial army in all five campaigns. In 1757, he received an ensign's commission. Orders came that all the commissioned officers of the Provincial army should take the oath of allegiance. He stated that "It was tendered to me and I took it. This oath

of allegiance had so much influence on me that I was unwilling to be active in military movements in the commencement of the troubles with Great Britain, and therefore declined the command of the company of minute men which was raised in my neighborhood. But as soon as the news of the action of Lexington reached me, I hastened to the spot, and the sight of fellow citizens dead on the field, in my mind fully absolved me from my oath. I was then ready to engage heart and hand. I overtook the British forces at West Cambridge, and made such use of my gun that it was said I lessened their number. I followed them as far as Bunker Hill."

"The captain of the company of minute men raised as above, in old Dunstable, was taken sick at Cambridge and went home, and his company followed him. I was sent to while at Cambridge, by the Committee of Safety, and requested to bring that company back, and accordingly consented to carry an order to the captain. He thought himself unable to go back, and refused to take the command again. By the unanimous desire of the company, I took the command and immediately marched them to Cambridge." His narrative of events in the battle of Bunker Hill, will be found in another part of these pages. For wounds received in the battle, his name was placed on the pension roll of Massachusetts, and afterwards transferred to that of the United States. This pension of "one quarter pay" was granted by a Resolve passed Jan. 26, 1778, to commence Jan. 1, 1776. Among his papers I found the commission of his father, Timothy Bancroft, as 2d Lt. in Col. Eleazar Tyng's company, signed by Gov. Shirley, dated June 26, 1754; his own appointment as ensign in Capt. John Alford Tyng's company in Col. Eleazar Tyng's regiment, dated Aug. 16, 1757; his commission as Lieut. in Capt. Silas Brown's Company dated Feb. 14, 1760, signed by Thomas Pownall, Governor; his commission as Capt. of a company in Col. Bridge's regiment, dated May 19, 1775, signed by Joseph Warren President, *pro. tem.*; and his commission as Captain of same company under "the Congress of the United Colonies," dated July 1, 1775, signed by John Hancock, President; also his commission as major of the 7th Regt. of Middlesex Militia, Col. Spalding, dated Feb. 14, 1776, signed by "the major part of the council;" and his commission as Lt. Col. of the 7th Regt.

of the militia of the county of Middlesex, signed by John Hancock, Governor, dated July 1, 1781. Under this commission he was in command of the troops from Middlesex county, stationed in Rhode Island in 1781.

He was in the battle of Bennington, and commanded the guard which conducted the Hessian troops taken prisoners in that battle to Cambridge; was major in the regiment commanded by Col. Brooks, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, in the campaign at Whiteplains, and continued in the service till the close of the war.

In civil life he was a justice of the peace, served as town clerk, selectman, and on important committees in the affairs of the town, and particularly as chairman of a committee which on the 8th of June, 1776, reported to the town strong resolutions, unanimously adopted by the town, for declaring independence of Great Britain, for which see Nason's Dunstable, p. 119 and 290. Thus having lived a useful life, and in his day and generation served his country as a citizen, a patriot, a magistrate and a soldier, the evening of life found him with ample means, a happy family, in friendship with all good men, quietly and with confidence awaiting that change which we all must meet. In Sept. 1827, by the accident of a fall, the thigh bone was broken at the socket, and he lingered in pain several days, and finally expired on the 22d of Sept., 1827, in the 90th year of his age. His funeral was attended by a numerous crowd of descendants and relatives, friends and neighbors and the general concourse of citizens. He was buried under arms. Nason, History of Dunstable, states, p. 141, that "on the march to the grave, the band played *Blue Eyed Mary*." The band was extemporized from the rural musicians of the neighborhood, and it was found, when assembled, that Blue-Eyed Mary was the only tune all could play. The long procession reached the grave, the body was deposited, the military fired the parting volley, the brethren of the 'Mystic tie,'\* as they passed, according to the ancient rite dropped the sprig of cassia upon the coffin of this, their brother, undoubtedly the oldest mason in the State, he having become a member of a travelling lodge in the army in the campaigns in the Indian and French war of 1755, and thus we left him to rest in peace till the resurrection.

\* See Harris' Masonic Constitution, p. 110.

The children of Col. Ebenezer and Susannah Bancroft were,

32. I. Elizabeth,<sup>5</sup> b. March 2, 1764, d. July 14, 1859.+
33. II. Susannah,<sup>5</sup> b. May 26, 1766, d. July 8, 1838.+
34. III. Chloe,<sup>5</sup> b. Nov. 8, 1768, d. Jan. 17, 1807.+
35. IV. Rebecca,<sup>5</sup> b. March 5, 1771, d. July 12, 1797.+
36. V. Lucy,<sup>5</sup> b. June 7, 1773, d. April 14, 1849.+
37. VI. Mary Dandridge,<sup>5</sup> b. Nov. 21, 1775, d. Nov. 21, 1859.+
38. VII. Ebenezer,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 19, 1778, d. May 6, 1858.+
39. VIII. Joseph Farwell,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 22, 1783, d. July 8, 1850.\*
- (32) I. Elizabeth Bancroft,<sup>5</sup> m. 1785. Joseph Butterfield, Esq.  
He was born in Dunstable, now Tyngsborough, March 2, 1764, and died at Milford, Me., May 15, 1847, resided in Tyngsborough and removed to Milford, Me. They had no children. John Butterfield, their adopted son, had a numerous family of children.

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- (33) II. Susannah Bancroft<sup>5</sup> m. Rev. David Howe Williston of Tunbridge, Vt., b. at West Haven, Conn., Jan. 8, 1768, son of Rev. Noah Williston, of West. Haven, grad. Y. C., 1787, ordained at Tunbridge, June 26, 1793, d. Oct. 29, 1845. Their children were,
  40. 1. Susan Williston,<sup>6</sup> bapt. Dec. 11, 1796, d. April 13, 1798.
  41. 2. John Payson Williston,<sup>6</sup> bapt. March 24, 1799, d. Nov. 1, 1828, unm., was a member of Yale College, but left before graduation, was a teacher at the south and died of consumption, aged 27 years
  42. 3. Ebenezer Bancroft Williston,<sup>6</sup> b. Dec. 1801, d. Dec. 27, 1856, was professor of languages in Capt. Alden Patridge's military school at Norwich, Vt., afterwards at Middletown, Conn., President of Jefferson College, Miss., resigned on account of ill-health and died soon after. Married July 13, 1826, Almira Barton, widow of Major Barton, U. S. A. Their children were,

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\* In Tyngsborough Centennial, it is stated that they had eight children, but in the list given the name of Lucy is omitted, and to make up the number eight the name of Joseph Farwell is divided so as to count two.

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43. 1. Ellen Williston,<sup>7</sup> b. June 23, 1830. She m. May 6, 1857, Rev. Henry Steele Clarke, of Philadelphia. He was born Sept. 20, 1816, and died Jan. 17, 1864. Their children were,
44. 1. Ellen Williston Clarke,<sup>8</sup> b. Oct. 10, 1859.
45. 2. Edward Bancroft Williston,<sup>7</sup> b. July 11, 1835, d. Aug. 19, 1835.
46. 3. Edward Bancroft Williston,<sup>7</sup> b. July 15, 1836, m. Jan. 20, 1863, Helen Beatrice Moore, and in 1871 Brevet Col. U. S. A.
47. 4. David Howe Williston,<sup>6</sup> b. — d. — 1835. in Florida, unm.
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- (34) III. Chloe Bancroft<sup>5</sup> m. March 31, 1791, Oliver Richardson, of Chelmsford, b. Nov. 17, 1757, d. May 17, 1816. Children,
48. 1. Susan Richardson,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 5, 1792, d. Feb. 12, 1836 m. Abel Fletcher, b. in Westford, Aug. 20, 1789. Their children were,
49. 1. Oliver Richardson Fletcher,<sup>7</sup> b. Dec. 15, 1821, m. Feb. 12, 1853, Eunice H. Fenno, res. Waltham,
50. 2. Abel Bancroft Fletcher,<sup>7</sup> b. Jan. 28, 1823, is a farmer in Westford.
51. 3. Sampson Fletcher,<sup>7</sup> b. Oct. 11, 1829, m. Martha A. Wright. Their children were, Carrie E. Fletcher,<sup>8</sup> b. March 25, 1862, and Albert H. Fletcher,<sup>8</sup> born and died 1870.
52. 2. Charles Richardson,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 18, 1793, insane, unm.
53. 3. Frank Richardson,<sup>6</sup> b. March 1, 1795, d. May 20, 1857, m. May 27, 1823, Mary Blodgett. She was b. July 1, 1800, and d. April 23, 1858. They had,
54. 1. Mary Jane Richardson,<sup>7</sup> b. Aug. 21, 1825, d. April 8, 1836.
55. 2. Edward Frank Richardson,<sup>7</sup> b. Dec. 4, 1831, m. July 17, 1859, Hannah M. Roby of Nashua, b. Feb. 12, 1818, res. in Chelmsford, farmer, on the old homestead farm which has been in possession of the family of Richardson more than two hundred years. Issue, one son<sup>8</sup> who died in infancy.
56. 3. James O. Richardson,<sup>7</sup> b. July 4, 1834, m. Eliza Cummings of Dunstable, res. in Malden. Issue, Emma,<sup>8</sup> Frank,<sup>8</sup> Minnie.<sup>8</sup>

57. 4. Ebenezer Richardson,<sup>6</sup> b. March 1, 1790, d. Jan. 27, 1876, res. Pepperell, farmer, m. Almira Reed, b. Oct. 19, 1811. Their children were,
58. 1. Oliver Richardson,<sup>7</sup> b. Nov. 7, 1835, m. Lucy Isabel Barry, b. May 11, 1840.
59. 2. Edwin R. Richardson, m. Henrietta Almira Wright, b. Aug. 6, 1846.
60. 5. Lucy Richardson,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 27, 1801, m. Jacob Chase-Issue, Charles Henry Chase,<sup>7</sup> b. Oct. 1835, res. Illinois.
61. 6. Robert Richardson,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 22, 1804, d. ——— m. Sybil Rider. Their children were, Ann P. Richardson,<sup>7</sup> George Robert<sup>7</sup> Richardson.
62. 7. Chloe Richardson,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov. 14, 1806, m. Dr. Boyce of Buffalo, N. Y. Both dead, no issue.
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- (35) iv. Rebecca Bancroft,<sup>5</sup> b. March 5, 1771, d. July 11, 1797, m. 1st, Jan. 6, 1790, Samuel Howard. He d. in April or May, 1790. They had one child Rebecca, b. Oct. 25, 1790, d. Aug. 25, 1793. She m. 2d, Nov. 18, 1795, Rev. Ebenezer Hill, b. Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 31, 1766 graduated H. C., 1786, ordained at Mason Nov. 3, 1790. He died May 20, 1854. Their children were, Joseph Bancroft Hill,<sup>6</sup> and John Boynton Hill,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov. 25, 1796, grad. H. C., 1821.
63. 1. Joseph B. Hill,<sup>6</sup> after graduating, went into the printing and publishing business with his elder brother, at Fayetteville, Tenn., and for many years edited and published Hill's Almanac, long the most popular almanac in that region; was ordained elder of Cumberland Pres. church at Fayetteville, Tenn., in 1830, returned to N. E. in 1840, was colleague with his father in 1841-47; pastor of Cong. church at Colebrook, and at West Stewartstown, N. H., from 1847 to 1862, then removed to and settled on a farm at Temple, N. H., joined the army of the Cumberland in 1864, in service of the Christian Commission, and died by a railroad accident at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 16, 1864. He m. Aug. 26, 1825, Harriet Brown, b. at Antrim June 20, 1819. They had beside three children that died in infancy.

64. 1. Charles Ebenezer Hill,<sup>7</sup> b. in Colebrook, Feb. 7, 1848. He left Dartmouth College before graduation, to take the post of Assistant Prof. at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis; now settled as attorney at law in Baltimore, m. Kate Clayton.
  65. 2. William Bancroft Hill,<sup>7</sup> b. in Colebrook, Feb. 17, 1857, now 1877 member of Junior class H. U.
  66. 3. Joseph Adna Hill,<sup>7</sup> at West Stewartstown, May 5, 1860.
  67. 2. John B. Hill,<sup>6</sup> attorney and counsellor at law, settled at Exeter, Me., about six years, then removed to Bangor, Me., in partnership with John Appleton, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, about 20 years, then removed to Mason, the homestead of his father. In the years 1853, 4 and 5, he was chosen one of the representatives of the city of Bangor in the legislature, and in 1855 he was for several weeks speaker pro tem. in the absence of the speaker occasioned by severe illness; m. Aug. 10, 1829, Achsah Parker, of Hollis, N. H., b. June 24, 1799, she d. May 6, 1831. They had one son born and died in March 1831.
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- (36) v. Lucy Bancroft,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 7, 1773, m. Jan. 27, 1795, 1st, Gardner Towne, Esq. b. May 1, 1765. He d. Dec. 16, 1815. She m. 2d, Capt. Levi Warren of Alstead, whom she survived several years. She d. April 14, 1849. Gardner Towne, Esq., was an innholder and merchant in Stoddard, N. H. He was a son of Israel and Lucy (Hopkins) Towne of Milford. Their children were,
68. 1. Christiana Towne,<sup>6</sup> b. June 16, 1796, d. Oct. 6, 1831, m. June 18, 1816, Jonathan Fletcher Sanderson, d. Oct. 15, 1835. Their children were,
    - 1 Solon<sup>7</sup> b. May 16, 1817, d. July 19, 1819.
    2. Caroline,<sup>7</sup> b. March 26, 1819, d. April 8, 1819.
  69. 3. Lucy Bancroft Sanderson,<sup>7</sup> b. July 4, 1823, m. Aug. 27, 1845, Franklin B. Locke, had four children, Charles Franklin,<sup>8</sup> Edward Gardner,<sup>8</sup> Lucy Eliza<sup>8</sup> and Mary Louisa.<sup>8</sup>



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70. 4. Gardner Fletcher Sanderson, b. Nov. 14, 1827, m. Feb. 26, 1862, Harriet V. Rutledge. Their children were, Mabel Rutledge Sanderson,<sup>8</sup> and Maud Gardner Sanderson.<sup>8</sup>
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71. 3. Rebecca Bancroft Towne,<sup>6</sup> b. Aug. 7, 1799, d. March 28, 1869, m. April 28, 1820, Isaac Duncan, b. May 29, 1792, d. Jan. 19, 1868. Res. Stoddard, merchant and farmer. Their children were,
72. 1. James Duncan,<sup>7</sup> b. Dec. 29, 1820, m. Sept. 18, 1849, Sophia C. Butterfield, b. Aug. 24, 1826. Their children were James Lewis,<sup>8</sup> Alice Sophia,<sup>8</sup> Charles Isaac,<sup>8</sup> Lewis Butterfield,<sup>8</sup> John Butterfield,<sup>8</sup> and Edward Dudley.<sup>8</sup>
73. 2. Christiana Duncan,<sup>7</sup> b. April 8, 1822, m. Oct. 6, 1846, Elbridge Gerry Dudley. Their children were, Susan Ida Dudley,<sup>8</sup> Christine Maria Louise Dudley.<sup>8</sup>
74. 3. Susan Emeline Duncan,<sup>7</sup> b. May 27, 1824, d. May 16, 1831.
75. 4. Rebecca Letitia Duncan, b. Sept. 14, 1826.
76. 5. Susan Greenleaf Duncan,<sup>7</sup> b. March 22, 1832, d. Oct. 6, 1833.
77. 6. Susan Maria Duncan,<sup>7</sup> b. Sept. 29, 1835, d. Oct. 11, 1851.
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78. 4. Cleon Gardner Towne,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 6, 1803, d. May 4, 1850, m. Sept. 15, 1836, Lucinda B. Copeland, b. May 21, 1815. Their children were,
79. 1. Cleon Dudley Towne,<sup>7</sup> b. Nov. 24, 1837, m. March 2, 1859, Helen Azubah Scripture, b. Dec. 1, 1841. Their children were, Cleon Gilman,<sup>8</sup> Helen Lucinda,<sup>8</sup> Blanche Dudley.<sup>8</sup>
80. 2. Archelaus Copeland Towne,<sup>7</sup> b. Jan. 1, 1840, d. Nov. 4, 1862, at Port Royal, S. C., orderly officer of Maj. Gen. Mitchell.
81. 3. Edward Bancroft,<sup>7</sup> b. Oct. 13, 1846. Cleon G. Towne's widow m. Gilman Scripture of Nashua.

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82. 5. Orr Noble Towne,<sup>6</sup> b. June 5, 1806, d. April 7, 1854, m. May 10, 1829, Louisa Atherton Carlton, b. Oct. 29, 1807. Their children were,
83. 1. Orr Noble Towne,<sup>7</sup> b. 1830, d. Dec. 22, 1831,
84. 2. Orr Noble Towne,<sup>7</sup> b. Nov. 24, 1833, m. March 8, 1860, Hannah Conelly Taylor, b. April 7, 1842. Their children were, 1, Louisa Carlton,<sup>8</sup> b. 1863, d. 1865. 2, Orr Noble Towne,<sup>8</sup> b. March 5, 1867. 3, Edith Elvene Towne,<sup>8</sup> b. Feb. 3, 1870.
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85. 6. Ebenezer Bancroft Towne,<sup>6</sup> b. Dec. 14, 1809, m. 1, Aug. 1, 1838, Almeda Wilson. She d. Oct. 21, 1845. No children. Married 2nd, Feb 12, 1854, Chloe Adeline Gilmore, wid. of Henry T. Gilmore, dr. of Sylvanus B. and Polly (Hodges) Braman, b. April 22, 1822. Their children were,
86. 1. Almeda Wilson,<sup>7</sup> b. 1855, d. Sept. 11, 1857.
87. 2. Edward Bancroft Towne,<sup>7</sup> b. July 20, 1857.
88. 3. Etta Buffington Towne, b. Aug. 21, 1832.
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89. 7. Lucy Bancroft Towne,<sup>6</sup> b. Sept. 14, 1811, m. Feb. 3, 1831, Thompson Chandler, b. Oct. 25, 1805. Res. Macomb, Ill. Their children were,
90. 1. Solon F. Chandler,<sup>7</sup> b. Dec. 13, 1833, at Cincinnati, Ohio, m. Dec. 1, 1862, Mary F. Calkins, b. in Bangor, Me., Nov. 8, 1834.
91. 2. Albert B. Chandler,<sup>7</sup> b. in Macomb, Ill., Nov. 20, 1838.
92. 3. Mary Almeda Chandler,<sup>7</sup> b. in Ill., Sept. 5, 1841, m. Feb. 1, 1865, Crosby F. Wheat, b. April 1, 1835. Their children, were, Lucy Almeda Wheat,<sup>8</sup> b. July 7, 1866, Mary Elmira Wheat,<sup>8</sup> b. June 29, 1869.

Three children of Gardner and Lucy Towne died in infancy.

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- (37) vi. Mary Dandridge Bancroft,<sup>5</sup> b. Nov. 14, 1775, d. Nov. 21, 1859. Her baptism gave occasion for this remarkable paragraph published in the Essex Gazette of Jan. 18, 1776, "January 7, This morning the sixth daughter of

Capt. Bancroft of Dunstable was baptized by the name of Mary Dandridge, the maiden name of Gen. Washington's lady. The child was dressed in buff and blue, with a sprig of evergreen on its head, emblematic of His Excellency's provincial affection." I have long wondered how this should be found in the Essex Gazette, and supposed the Essex Gazette must have been printed at Salem, but in Drake's Fields and Mansions of Middlesex, it appears that the Essex Gazette of that day was printed in Cambridge. The maiden name of Gen. Washington's lady was Martha, not Mary, and Dandridge, not Dundridge, as in the Tyngsborough Centennial. Her name is Mary Dundridge in the family Bible. She m. 1st, Jonathan Barron. He was born in Chelmsford ——— 1769, d. ———. She m. 2d, Benjamin Brooks. She d. at Alstead, N. H., Nov. 21, 1859. Their children, all of her first husband were,

93. 1. Mary,<sup>6</sup> b. ——— 1797, d. ——— 1854, m. Moses Pierce, merchant in Boston, born in Chelmsford ———. d. ——— Their children were,
94. 1. Winslow Smith Pierce,<sup>7</sup> b. ———, 1819, M. D. Dartmouth Col. 1841. Res. Indianapolis, Ind., m. ——— Hendricks, a sister of Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks.
95. 2. Franklin Bancroft Pierce,<sup>7</sup> b. Jan. 17, 1822, in Boston. Blacksmith, m. at Rochester, N. Y., May 5, 1843, Melissa Harriman. Three children
96. 3. Rev. George Barron Pierce,<sup>7</sup> b. Feb. 7, 1824, in Boston, m. at Rockfield, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1834, Mary Britton. Five children. Presbyterian minister. Res. Pleasanton, Michigan.
97. 2. Oliver,<sup>6</sup> b. ——— d. lost at sea 1827, m. 1826, Sarah E. Story, res. New York. He was a sea captain, lost at sea, 1827. She d. 1869. Their only child, Harriet Olivia,<sup>7</sup> b. 1823. She m. 1852, Benjamin T. Briggs of Fair Haven. Their children were, 1, Sarah Olivia,<sup>8</sup> b. 1854. 2, Isabella E.,<sup>8</sup> b. 1856, d. 1864. 3, Benjamin T.,<sup>8</sup> b. 1859. 4, Harriet B.,<sup>8</sup> b. 1861, d. 1868. 5, Madeline A.,<sup>8</sup> b. 1864, 6, Isaac E.,<sup>8</sup> b. 1867.

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98. 3. Harriet Barron,<sup>6</sup> b. 1800, d. 1852, unm.
99. 4. George Barron,<sup>6</sup> b. Mar. 1802, d. Dec. 21, 1823, unm
100. 5. Rebecca Dandridge Barron,<sup>6</sup> b. Aug. 27, 1805, m.  
March 18, 1827, Charles Stearns, b. June 24, 1794,  
d. May 2, 1868, res. Walpole, N. H. Children,
101. 1. Rebecca,<sup>7</sup> b. Oct. 6, 1828, d. Nov. 1, 1828.
102. 2. Mary G.,<sup>7</sup> b. March 21, 1831, d. Oct. 20, 1852.
103. 3. Rebecca B.,<sup>7</sup> b. Feb. 28, 1834, d. June 21, 1835,
104. 4. Helen F.,<sup>7</sup> b. Nov. 25, 1836, d. Aug. 10, 1839,
105. 5. Frances A.,<sup>7</sup> b. March 25, 1839, m. Dec. 25,  
1859, Silas Milton Bates, b. Nov. 14, 1814, res.  
Walpole. Their children were, 1, Mary G.,<sup>8</sup> b.  
March 10, 1861, 2, Edward S., b. Dec. 3, 1864.
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106. 6. William Barron,<sup>6</sup> b. Sept. 24, 1810, m. Feb. 13, 1835  
Eliza Carpenter, b. Dec. 29, 1812. Their children,
107. 1. Eliza E.,<sup>7</sup> b. July 16, 1836, d. Sept. 12, 1863.
108. 2. Helen E.,<sup>7</sup> b. Dec. 29, 1837.
109. 3. William F.,<sup>7</sup> b. May 4, 1840, d. Oct. 10, 1843.
110. 4. Louisa R.,<sup>7</sup> b. Jan. 31, 1843.
111. 5. Mary F.,<sup>7</sup> b. May 28, 1847, d. Aug. 16, 1850.
112. 6. Frances A.,<sup>7</sup> b. July 21, 1850.
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- (38) VII. Ebenezer Bancroft,<sup>5</sup> Esq., b. Oct. 19, 1778, d. May 6, 1858,  
m. Hannah Towne, b. Aug. 28, 1776, sister of Gardner  
Towne, res. Tyngsboro' farmer. She died October 13,  
1870. Their children were,
113. 1. Hannah, b. Jan. 1806, d. March 20, 1830, unm.
114. 2. Ebenezer Bancroft,<sup>6</sup> b. Dec. 21, 1807, m. Dec. 22,  
1835, Jane R. Kezar, b. April 4, 1809. Children,
115. 1. Hannah J. Bancroft,<sup>7</sup> b. June 4, 1837, m.  
Erasmus Holmes. Their children were, 1, Per-  
sis J. Holmes,<sup>8</sup> 2, Sarah J. Holmes,<sup>8</sup> 3, Ellen  
L. Holmes.<sup>8</sup>
116. 2. Susannah E. Bancroft,<sup>7</sup> b. March 14, 1839, d.  
Feb. 27, 1860, unm.
117. 3. Lydianna Bancroft,<sup>7</sup> b. Aug. 13, 1840, d. Jan.  
19, 1865, m. Charles L. Drake. He died March  
1864. One child, Charles E. Drake,<sup>8</sup> b. July  
8, 1863.
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118. <sup>1</sup> Sarah E.,<sup>7</sup> and Ebenezer,<sup>7</sup> twins, born Oct. 13, 1846. Sarah E. Bancroft,<sup>7</sup> m. Rosaverous Brown. Children, 1, Alonzo Brown,<sup>8</sup> 2. Fred-  
eric Brown,<sup>8</sup> 3, Jane Redfield Kezar Brown,<sup>8</sup>  
res. California.
119. 5 Ebenezer Bancroft,<sup>7</sup> m July 5, 1871, Carrie A.  
Nichols.
120. 3. Susannah Bancroft,<sup>6</sup> b. April 9, 1810, n. ———  
Gardner Towne, b. ———. Their children were,
121. 1. Lydia E. Towne,<sup>7</sup> m. Charles E. Moore.
122. 2. Hannah E. Towne,<sup>7</sup> b. April 5, 1847, d ———.
123. 3. Ebenezer B. Towne,<sup>7</sup> b ———.
124. 4. Lydia Towne Bancroft,<sup>6</sup> b. July 31, 1814, m.  
Charles O. Perham, b — , d ———. She d ———  
Their children were,
125. 1. Lydia E. Perham,<sup>7</sup> b. Jan. 1, 1840, m. H. H.  
Halliday of Troy, N. Y.
126. 2. Susan J. B. Perham,<sup>7</sup> m. Samuel A. Rich-  
ardson, California.
127. 3. George O. Perham,<sup>7</sup> b. Sept. 1, 1841, m.  
Fanny E. Bennett. Children, 1, Ellen L.  
Perham,<sup>8</sup> b. March 1, 1869. 2, George B. Per-  
ham,<sup>8</sup> b. Oct. 14, 1870.
128. 4. Hannah E. Perham,<sup>7</sup> m. Thomas Harper,  
California.
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129. 5. George Bancroft,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov. 15, 1817, grad. D. C.  
1839, attorney and counsellor at law, Boston, m.  
Sarah G. Farley, dr. of B. M. Farley of Hollis.
130. 6. Joseph F. Bancroft,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov. 11, 1821, d. Oct. 27,  
1849, unm.
- (39) VIII. Joseph Farwell Bancroft,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 22, 1783, d. July 8, 1850.  
m. Sarah Tyng Farwell, b. March 9, 1789, d. Jan. 14,  
1861, *s. p.*
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- (24) IV. Abigail,<sup>4</sup> b. May 9, 1740, d. March 28, 1818, m. Silas  
Thompson, b, ——— 1734, d. April 25, 1806. Res.  
Chesterfield, N. H. Their children were,

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- 131. 1. Anna,<sup>5</sup> b. May 26, 1756, d. May 11, 1784, m. Philip Barrett of Hinsdale. One child, Sally.<sup>6</sup>
  - 132. 2. Silas,<sup>5</sup> b. April 1, 1758, d. July 11, 1764.
  - 133. 3. Abigail,<sup>5</sup> b. June 15, 1760, d. Feb. 4, 1800, m. Joseph Howe. Had six children, settled in state of New York.
  - 134. 4. Sarah,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 6, 1762, d. Nov. 15, 1849, m. Charles Carpenter. Had five children.
  - 135. 5. Rebecca,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 13, 1765, d. Nov. 25, 1819, m. Dec. 25, 1794, John Kendall, b. Feb. 25, 1763, d. March 22, 1833. Had five children.
  - 136. 6. Josiah,<sup>5</sup> b. June 18, 1767, d. ———, m. Esther, Gates. Had six children.
  - 137. 7. Mary,<sup>5</sup> b. March 28, 1769, d. May 1, 1854, m. Aaron Carpenter. Had five children, most of them settled in Wisconsin.
  - 138. 8. James,<sup>5</sup> b. March 21, 1771, d. Feb. 1859, m. Dec. 25, 1794, Margaret Robertson, b. April 11, 1774, d. April 23, 1846. Res. Champion, N. Y. Had seven children.
  - 139. 9. Silas,<sup>5</sup> b. Feb. 14, 1773, d. Nov. 10, 1857.

Silas Thompson emigrated to the state of New York and settled in Herkimer Co. about 1795. He went with nothing but his axe and knapsack and a strong will, to seek his fortune among the forests and hills of that county. His first wife was Katy Carr, who lived with him about sixteen years, and died leaving one daughter, who died soon after her mother. His second wife was Nancy Jackson, whom he married about 1816. He died Nov. 10, 1857, aged 84 years, 11 months. His wife died in August, 1858, aged 69 years. He accumulated a fortune of \$100,000. They had four children.

- 140. 10. Elizabeth,<sup>5</sup> b. May 4, 1775, d. ———. Of Elizabeth I have failed to obtain any account.
- 141. 11. Judith,<sup>5</sup> b. June 14, 1777, d. Nov. 14, 1860, m. John Pierce, b. June 1, 1780, d. April 27, 1857. Res. Chesterfield, had ten children.
- 142. 12. Ruth,<sup>5</sup> b. July 26, 1779, d. March 16, 1847. Of Ruth I have failed to obtain any account.

143. 13. Samuel,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 4, 1781, d. Nov. 11, 1851. m. Esther Pierce, b. Sept. 29, 1791, they had six children.
  144. 14. Timothy,<sup>5</sup> b. Nov. 17, 1784, d. Sept. 1, 1864, m. Ellen Phillips, b. Dec. 17, 1788. They had three children.
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- (25) v. Sarah,<sup>4</sup> b. Sept. 6, 1743, d. June 28, 1798, m. Feb. 8, 1766, James Robertson, b. March 8, 1741, d. March 19, 1830, res. Chesterfield, N. H. Their children were,
145. 1. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 10, 1767, m. — Bromley of Plattsburg, N. Y, d. — *s. p.*
  146. 2. James,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 31, 1768, m. — Kingsley of Chesterfield. Had three sons and two daughters.
  147. 3. Sarah,<sup>5</sup> b. March 24, 1770, m. Martin Ritter, Methodist minister, d. — *s. p.*
  148. 4. Anna,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 7, 1771, m. Daniel Gould, removed to New York. Had a numerous family.
  149. 5. Louis,<sup>5</sup> April 15, 1773, d. young, unm.
  - 150-51. 6 and 7. Twins, b. May 17, 1775, d. unnamed.
  152. 8. Lucy,<sup>5</sup> b. July 21, 1776, d. young.
  153. 9. Timothy,<sup>5</sup> b. April 9, 1778, d. Feb. 2, 1815, m. first, Betsey Simonds. They had two children, She died and he married second, Oct. 12, 1807. Lucinda, dr. of Dea. Jonathan Bancroft of Tyngsborough.
  154. 10. Lucy,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 17, 1779, m. Gardner Tarr. Had six children.
  155. 11. Sybil,<sup>5</sup> b. May 28, 1781, m. — Holmes.
  156. 12. Hannah,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 17, 1784, m. Jonathan Nichols. Had four children.
  157. 13. Alexander,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 19, 1785, d. Dec. 29, 1869, m. 1st, January 2, 1817, Lucinda, widow of his brother Timothy, m. 2d, Jan. 24, 1844, widow Anna Dutton. Had seven children, all of first wife. Res. Chelmsford.
  158. 14. Ebenezer,<sup>5</sup> b. July 7, 1787, m. Feb. 28, 1810, Phila Walker, b. April 24, 1790. Had four children. Res. Chesterfield.

(26) vi. Capt. James,<sup>4</sup> b. Oct. 26, 1745, d. March 2, 1832, aged 86, farmer in Nelson, N. H., and Rockingham, Vt. He was in the secret service in the Revolution, m. probably in 1772, Lucy Whitney, dr. of James and Lucy Whitney. She d. May 22, 1840, aged 85 1-2 years. Their children and grandchildren are as follows :

159. 1. Timothy, who died young.
160. 2. Lucy, " "
161. 3. Polly, " "
162. 4. James, b. Jan. 11, 1779, d. ———, 1865.+
163. 5. John, b. Jan. 18, 1781, went to Boston and died June 25, 1823.
164. 6. Charles, b. May 4, 1783, d. in 1856.+
165. 7. Hepzibah, b. Oct. 1, 1785, m. Eleazar Albee, resided at Rockingham, Vt., d. March 22, 1833.
166. 8. Lucy, b. Jan. 23, 1788, m. Henry Read, resided in Medina, N. Y., sons, George and Jehiel, merchants in New York.
167. 9. Mary, b. Aug. 10, 1790, at Rockingham, Vt., m. March, 1810, George G. Bradshaw, Montpelier, Vt.
168. 10. Timothy, b. at R., 1793, d. Feb. 2, 1801.
169. 11. Thomas, b. at R., 1795, d. March 22, 1801.
170. 12. Lois, b. at R., July 17, 1797, m. Samuel Walker, of Paris, N. Y. Their son, Rev. Charles Bancroft Walker, Liverpool, Onondagua Co., N. Y.

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- (4.) James<sup>5</sup> James<sup>4</sup> Timothy<sup>3</sup> b. Jan. 11, 1779, d. at Elma, N. Y., May 15, 1865. Disabled from labor by accident he spent upwards of forty years as a teacher in the vicinity of Rockingham, Vt., and afterwards for many years kept a private school at St. Charles, Ill. He m. Fanny, dr. of Eleazar Kendall of Rockingham, Vt. She d. Jan. 1838. Their children were,
171. 1. Horace, b. 1799, res. Northville, Michigan, or St. Charles, Ill.
  172. 2. Eleazer, b. Dec. 12, 1801.+
  173. 3. Fanny, b. ———, m. Asa Hazeltine, St. Charles, Ill.
  174. 4. Lucy, b. March, 1806. Perhaps governess of Female Asylum in Boston, 1833, 4 or 5, Essex, street, d. in Mobile, unm., where she went as a music teacher.



175. 5. James, d. infant.
176. 6. Lucien, Bancroft & Son, hardware, Sparta, Wis.
177. 7. James Madison, b. Jan. 25, 1812, at Roxbury, Vermont +
178. 8. George W., b. Oct. 23, 1814, at Rockingham, Vt., res. New Buffalo, Wis.
179. 9. William H., b. Rockingham, Vt., July 23, 1816, res. Elma, N. Y.

- (6) Charles,<sup>5</sup> Capt. James,<sup>4</sup> Timothy,<sup>3</sup> b. at Nelson, May 4, 1783, m. Oct. 20, 1805, Sally Preston, dr. of James, P. He d. Feb. 13, 1856. She d. April 19, 1858, aged 70. Res. Union, Broome Co. N. Y., farmer. Their children,
180. 1. Edward, b. Rockingham, Vt., July 13, 1806, m. Mary Holmes, 1828, res. Waterville, Me, d. — One son, Edward, res. Cambridge, Mass. Trader.
  181. 2. Azubah, b. Aug. 12, 1807, m. Samuel Woodcock, May 1842, d. Sept. 1863. res. Union, N. Y.
  182. 3. Betsey, b. Aug. 26, 1809, m. D. E. Goodwin, shoemaker, res. West Rush, N. Y.
  183. 4. Caroline, b. 1811, d. 1814.
  184. 5. Sarah, b. Aug. 13, 1812, d. Feb. 13, 1849, m. Daniel Boswell, Union, N. Y., farmer.
  185. 6. Infant, d.
  186. 7. Mahala, b. May 21, 1815, d. 1862, m. Wm. Waterman, farmer, Michigan.
  187. 8. Infant, d.
  188. 9. Charles Preston, b. March 26, 1818, m. Feb. 13, 1841, S. A. Hoose, Trumansburg, N. Y., cabinet maker. Life member Am. Bible Society.
  189. 10. Leonard F., b. Nov. 14, 1820, m. Rebecca Brigham, Union, N. Y., farmer.
  190. 11. John O., b. Feb. 18, 1824, m. Delia Hooze, Trumansburg, N. Y., cabinet maker.
  191. 12. Ellery B., b. Nov. 28, 1825, farmer, d. Union, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1849.

- (2.) Eleazar,<sup>6</sup> James,<sup>5</sup> James,<sup>4</sup> Timothy,<sup>3</sup> b. at Rockingham, Vt., Dec. 12, 1801. Res. at Elma, Erie Co., New York, farmer, m. 1st, April 24, 1824, Candace Webb, dr. of

- Luther and Dorothy (Wheelock) Webb of Rockingham, Vt. She d. Oct. 1, 1828. He m. 2nd, Elizabeth S. A., dr. of Dr. Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Washburn) Bissel of Randolph, Vt. Children of 1st wife were,
192. 1. Joseph Webb, b. May 24, 1825, rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Hastings. Mich.
193. 2. Albert Carlton, b. Nov. 27, 1826, m. ——. One dr., res. Crittenden, Erie Co., N. Y.
194. 3. Alonzo Clinton, b. Nov. 27, 1826, m. ———, res. Elma, N. Y., one dr. living, a son and two drs. d.
- By his second wife he had,
195. 4. Candace Webb, b. Feb. 20, 1833, at Randolph, Vt., m. E. B. Blake, d. Aug. 5, 1857 or 1859, in Globe Village, Southbridge, Mass. One dr., Candace Bancroft Webb.
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- (7.) James Madison,<sup>6</sup> James,<sup>5</sup> and James,<sup>4</sup> Timothy,<sup>3</sup> b. Roxbury, Vt., Jan 25, 1812. Upon his marriage removed to New Hartford, Ct., thence in 1839 to North Haverhill, N. H., blacksmith and farmer, m. 1st, Catherine Augusta Chapin of Walpole. She died Nov. 2, 1842. Their children were,
196. 1. Arvilla Eliza, b. New Hartford, Feb. 6, 1837, m. at Worcester Sept. 3, 1856, Franklin E. Pulsifer, res. Bricksburg, N. J. Their children were,
197. 1. Lizzie May, b. New Haven, July 21, 1858.
198. 2. Fanny Balana, b. Freehold, N. J., Sept. 6, 1865, d. Nov. 22, 1867.
199. 8. Frank Bancroft Pulsifer, b. Oct. 15, 1868, at Bricksburg, N. J.
200. 2. William Eugene, b. Dec. 9, 1838, Ord. Sergeant 2nd N. H. Regt. three years, 1st Lieut., 5th U. S. Infy, about two years. Farmer in Montana, unm.
201. 3. Mary E., b. Nov. 24, 1840, at Haverhill, m. Jan. 12, 1859, Smiley Tilton, New Haven, farmer.
- He m. 2nd, 1843, Almira J. St. Clair, of Haverhill. Children,
202. 4. George Lewis, b. Dec. 1844, d. Dec. 1846.
203. 5. Helen Maria, b. June 3, 1846, m. April, 1868, Allen Baxter, cabinet maker, Lewis, Iowa.
204. 6. Josiah Wilson, b. Oct. 7, 1847, carpenter.

205. 7. Laura Ayer, b. June 15, 1852. Teacher in Nebraska, 1873.
206. 8. Emma Jane, b. May 22, 1854, m. June 4, 1872, Arthur Roberts at Dunlap, Iowa.
- vii. Lois, b. May 10, 1748, m. Samuel Parsons.
- viii. Dea. Jonathan, b. Aug. 11, 1750, resided at Tyngsborough on the ancestral farm, m. April 6, 1773, Martha Green of Groton. He d. July 11, 1815. She d. at Chesterfield, N. H., March 15, 1843, aged 93 years. He was by trade a tanner, but mostly a farmer, was a sergeant in Capt. Ford's company at the battle of Bennington. He resided on the homestead of his father Timothy. Their children were,
207. 1. Major Jonathan, b. Feb. 9, 1774, d. 1838, m. Sarah Taylor of Dracut, farmer, lived on the old Brancroft farm. Had ten children, 1. Sarah, b. Feb. 20, 1799, d. March 16, 1872. 2. Mary, b. Feb. 5, 1801. 3. Abiah, b. Mar. 25, 1803. 4. Julia, b. Feb. 15, 1805. 5. Jane, b. July 3, 1807. 6. Rebecca, b. Aug. 25, 1809, d. June 8, 1859. 7. Jonathan, b. June 21, 1811. 8. Ephraim, b. May 15, 1813, d. June 8, 1859. 9. Martha, b. June 1816, d. Mar. 9, 1817. 10. Martha, b. June 6, 1818, d. Sept. 1851.
- (7.) Jonathan, b. June 21, 1811, m. Dec. 2, 1838, 1st, Eliza Jane Kendall, b. Dec. 22, 1817. 2nd, Ellen Kezar. The children by the first wife were,
208. 1. Ellen Eliza, b. March 12, 1840.
209. 2. Mary Jane, b. July 25, 1842, m. Hale Wesson of Boston.
210. 3. Almira Adelia, b. May 16, 1844.
211. 4. Jonathan Franklin, b. June 24, 1847, spent a year at Agr. College at Amherst, m. Helen A. Kidder. Two children, 1. Horace Timothy, b. July 1, 1873. 2. Edna, b. Dec. 21, 1874. He lives on the ancestral farm being the fifth occupant in succession
212. 5. Sarah Emma, b. Nov. 21, 1748, m. Charles Burrows.
- (8.) Ephraim, b. May 15, 1813, d. 1873, m. — Coburn. Inmate of Ins. Asylum, Worcester, son Gustavus m. Mary M. Viall of Vt., res. at Worcester, upholsterer and real estate agent, served through the war in a N. Y. regt.

213. Daughter Maud, b. May 5, 1867.
- II. Isaac, b. April 29, 1776, m. Mercy Coburn, went to Springfield, Ill. Had children Joseph Colburn, Timothy, Benjamin, Lucinda.
  - III. Martha, b. Oct. 29, 1778, m. Aaron Parlin.
  - IV. Mary, b. Jan. 31, 1781, m. Ebenezer Swan, 18 1, b. 1776. He d. in July, 1858. She d. April 29, 1859. Their great granddaughter, Frances C. Swan, m. Timothy N. Robertson of Chesterfield, N. H.
  - V. Elizabeth, b. July 3, 1785, m. Philip Clement, moved to Brockville, Canada, where he d. Aug. 10, 1834. She d. June 10, 1851. They had seven children, four living in 1871, all married and had large families, they removed to Belleville, Canada; widow and children removed to Paris, Ohio.
  - VI. Lucinda, b. Oct. 2, 1787, m. Timothy Robertson, d. Sept. 28, 1842, at Chesterfield. He d. Feb. 2, 1815. She d.—
  - VII. Sarah, b. Dec. 7, 1789, m. May 20, 1813, Nathan Jones, res. at Mont Vernon, removed to Belleville, Canada, 4 children.
  - VIII. Timothy,<sup>5</sup> Jonathan,<sup>4</sup> Timothy,<sup>3</sup> b. Feb. 22, 1792, settled near Liberty, Clay Co., Mo., d. July 4, 1832, or 33, one of the early victims of the cholera, m. Aug. 25, 1825, Nancy Bodkin, dr. of George Davis of Ross Co. Ohio. She m. 2nd, John Poorman, had five children of this marriage and d. in Utah Nov. 3, 1869. Children of Timothy were,
- 214.
- 1. Martha, b. June 13, 1826, in Clay Co., m. Jan. 24, 1850, John J. Johnson, architect and builder, St. Joseph, Mo. Held many public offices there. Removed to Helena, Arkansas. Nine children.
  - 2. Elizabeth, b. June 28, 1827, m. June 27, 1858, Harvey Dillon. He d. at St. Josephs, Nov. 7, 1867. She is a seamstress, has earned her own living and lived in her own house for the past twenty-three years, and has furnished most of this record of her father's family.
  - 3. Mary, b. Oct. 6, 1824, m., husband dead, resides with her daughter at Boise city, Idaho.

- ix. Benjamin, M. D., b. Sept. 13, 1796, studied with Dr. Daniel Adams, author of Adams' Arithmetic, long so popular with school teachers, grad. Dart. Col., 1823, settled for practice at Londonderry, then Chesterfield, then Weathersfield, Holland Purchase, N. Y., m. Emily, dr. of Ormus Doolittle, b. at Hampton, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1811. She was a cousin of Senator Doolittle. He d. May 3d, 1865. Children all baptized and confirmed in St. Clement's church, (Ep.) at Weathersfield Spa, N. Y.
217. 1. Martha Boyden, b. April 7, 1831, m. March 27, 1850, Dr. G. L. Carhart, Mont Vernon, Iowa, d. Dec. 16, 1868. Three children.
218. 2. Mary Caroline Edwards, b. Jan. 5, 1834, m. Apr. 16, 1857, Rev. Amos B. Kendig, Mont Vernon, Iowa. Two children.
219. 3. Elizabeth Clement, b. March 12, 1836, m. March 20, 1856, N. R. Stedman, publisher.
220. 4. Ormus Doolittle, b. April 8, 1841, enlisted from Carroll College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in the Union army, was killed in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 8, 1862, in the medical department, a young man of much promise and highly esteemed. A tablet is placed to his memory in St. Clement's church.
221. 5. Lydia Doolittle, b. Aug. 19, 1844, m. March 30, 1864, A. J. Wheeler, tanner at Weathersfield Spa. Three children.
222. 6. Helen Eunice, b. Jan 9, 1848, m. June 22, 1870, Dr. Frank E. Bliss of Weathersfield. No children.
223. 7. George Benjamin, b. July 15, 1850, now in business for Stedman, Brown & Lyon, publishers, Philadelphia. Two children, died in infancy.

## DEA. THOMAS BANCROFT OF READING.

Dea. Thomas,<sup>2</sup> Thomas,<sup>1</sup> b. 1649, m. 1673, Sarah Poole. He was an officer in King Philip's war and selectman several years. His ninth child, Capt. Samuel, b. 1693, m. 1st, Sarah Nichols, 2nd, Sarah Leathe, 3d, Mehitable Fitch. He was captain, selectman, representative, died 1772, aged 79 years. His son, Samuel, born 1715, m. Lydia Parker. He was a deacon, justice of the peace,

selectman and representative, d. 1782, aged 67. His wife d. 1813, aged 93. Of his children, Samuel, b. 1736, was a judge in Nova Scotia; Mary, b. 1742, m. Rev. Francis Lovejoy, and was an ancestress of the martyr Lovejoy; Elizabeth, b. 1746, m. 1st, Nathaniel Cheever, 2nd, Hon. Nathan Weston of Augusta, Me., and was the mother of Chief Justice Weston of Maine; Aaron, b. 1755 was Dr. Bancroft of Worcester, and father of George Bancroft, the historian, who was born Oct. 3, 1800; Lucy, b. Feb. 23, 1758 m. Dr. Joseph Grey of Nottingham West, now Hudson; and of Mason, b. 1751, at Providence, R. I.

Dr. Joseph Gray m. Lucy Bancroft, 1780. Their children were, Henry Gray, M. D., b. March 27, 1782, d. Aug. 24, 1863; Lucy, b. Feb. 5, 1786, m. Aug. 26, 1805, at Mason, John Brown; Joseph Gray, M. D., b. Feb. 9, 1788; John Gray, b. March 28, 1790; Lydia Gray, b. June 19, 1793; Isaac Gray, b. July 20, 1795; Hannah Gray, b. Jan. 17, 1800; Henry born in Hudson, all others in Mason.

Dr. Henry Gray, b. March 27, 1782, d. Aug. 24, 1863, m. Nov. 23, 1808, Margaret Carpenter, b. Aug. 1787, d. Nov. 22, 1837. Their children were, 1, Henry Carpenter Gray, b. at Mason, Jan. 7, 1810; 2, Isaac Franklin, b. Jan. 7, 1812; 3, Mary, b. Nov. 22, 1812; 4, Lucy, b. Jan. 22, 1815; 5, David Bancroft, b. May 6, 1817; 6, Andrew Jackson, b. Oct. 23, 1820; 7, Margaret, b. Feb. 9, 1822; 8, Hannah, b. July 9, 1824; 9, Joseph Jefferson, b. Dec. 25, 1826; 10, John Billy, b. April 1, 1829. Res. Londonderry, Vt.

Henry Carpenter Gray, M. D., b. in Mason Jan. 7, 1810, m. March 31, 1834, Jaennette Bullions, b. Sept. 24, 1813. He d. at Cambridge, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1877. She d. June 13, 1852. Their children were, 1, Mary Bullions, b. June 22, 1835; 2, Henry, b. April 23, 1837; 3, Margaret, b. Jan. 20, 1839; 4, Eliza, b. March 27, 1840; 5, Henry, M. D., b. Sept. 6, 1842; 6, Robert Liston, b. Oct. 17, 1844; 7, Charles Adams, M. D., b. July 24, 1846; 8 and 9, Florence Carpenter and Francis Jaennette, twins, Aug. 24, 1848; 10, Annie Rice, b. March 30, 1850. Res. Cambridge, Vt.

Charles Adams Gray, b. July 24, 1846, m. Oct. 25, 1871, Nellie A. Joslin, b. March 25, 1871, res. Brattleboro. Their children were, 1, Florence Templeton, b. Jan. 31, 1873; 2, Annie Joslin, b. June 11, 1875; 3, Charles Liston, b. April 15, 1877.

## GENEALOGY OF SOME BRANCHES OF THE FLETCHER FAMILY.

Edward H. Fletcher of New York, published in 1871, a very full genealogy of the descendants of Robert Fletcher of Concord the result of researches made by him with great care and much expenditure of money, time and trouble. It is an 8vo of 379 pages. No doubt he will furnish copies on application by any one. No descendant of Robert Fletcher who shall purchase the book will fail to find in it his money's worth, or will regret the expenditure. As this book is accessible to all who have an interest in its contents, I shall be sparing in my extracts from it. I will also refer all who are connected with the Dunstable branch of this family to the mine of information they will find in Nason's History of Dunstable.

Robert Fletcher, born in England in 1592, came to this country early in 1630, and settled in Concord in 1635. His name and that of Henry Farwell appear in the list of names of the church first organized in Concord. His three sons, Luke, William and Samuel, all born in England, came with him. His youngest son Francis and daughter Cary were born in Concord. He d. April 3d, 1677. His son William, born in England in 1622, was admitted freeman at Concord in 1643, m. April 7, 1645, Lydia Bates, went to Chelmsford in 1653, and took up about 300 acres of land on which most of the city of Lowell is now built. A portion of this tract has remained in his family to this day, and is owned and occupied by William Fletcher, his descendant in the 8th generation. Their children were Lydia, Joshua, Mary, Paul, Sarah, William, Esther and Samuel. Of these I am now only concerned with Joshua, b. March 30, 1648. He m. May 4, 1668, Grissies; Jewell she d. Jan. 16, 1682, and he m. 2d, July 18, 1682, Sarah Wiley. He d.

Nov. 21, 1713. Of his children, Joseph, son of the 2d wife, born June 10, 1689, at Chelmsford, m. Nov. 17, 1712, Sarah Adams of Concord. She was born in 1691, and d. April 24, 1761. He d. Oct. 4, 1772. They settled and lived in Westford. As I read that Henry Adams came from England, and brought eight sons with him, I shall not attempt to look up our Sarah's connection with her English ancestors, for that would be an endless task. Their children were Joseph, Benjamin, Timothy, Thomas, Sarah, Edith, Pelatiah, Joshua, Ruth and Mary.

Joseph Fletcher, their eldest son, b. in Westford, July 6, 1713, m. Elizabeth Underwood, May 21, 1735. She was b. Feb. 2, 1714. d. Nov. 23, 1802. He d. July 17, 1784. Of her family I find Joseph Underwood b. 1681, d. Jan. 19, 1761, m. Susannah Parker b. 1689, d. Feb. 18, 1769, res. Westford. Their children were Joseph, a minister; John, drowned while in the army; Timothy d. in Putney, Vt; Phineas, d. in Merrimac; James, d. in Litchfield; Thomas; Mary, m. Col. Buckley; Elizabeth, m. Joseph Fletcher; Ruth, m. Joshua Reed; Susannah, d. young; Anna, m. Benjamin Spaulding; Bethiah, m. Oliver Prescott.

The children of Joseph and Elizabeth were, Elizabeth, Thomas, Jonathan, Susannah, Amy, Sarah, Joseph, Lucy and Phineas. Susannah, b. Oct. 27, 1743, m. Col. Ebenezer Bancroft of Tyngsborough. For her descendants see the genealogy of the Bancroft family, and for that of the other children of Joseph and Elizabeth, see the Fletcher genealogy.

Of Dea. Joseph and Elizabeth I copy from the Fletcher Genealogy the following sketch:

"About the time of their marriage they removed to and settled in Dunstable, where he bought six hundred acres of land for about twelve cents an acre, then an almost unbroken wilderness. Here he lived fifty years subduing and cultivating the land, and was blessed with a competence as the result of his industry. He was a leading man in the community, and a pillar in the church, a good citizen and a devoted Christian. He died July 17, 1784. All his nine children followed him to the grave, eight of them with their companions.

The homes of Dea. Joseph and his sturdy sons, in close proximity, are interesting relics of by-gone days. About a mile and a half from Dunstable, Mass., village, on the Hollis road, we cross Jointgrass brook, and ascend the hill beyond, and then leaving



the old school-house on the left, we see a few rods to the west, an old-fashioned two-story dwelling with capacious barns. Here lived Thomas, the eldest son of Dea. Joseph, and reared his numerous family. The house where Joseph, the third son, settled and lived many years, stands a short distance north and fronting the south, surrounded by five tall buttonwood trees. Still farther north, about an eighth of a mile, a tall buttonwood and four elms stand guardians of the ancient homestead, where the father lived and died. His son Phineas, his grandson Mark and his great grandson George W., have in turn owned the sacred spot.

From this point, looking to the west of north, distant about one-eighth of a mile, stand two houses about a stone's throw apart. The one with tall buttonwoods was the residence of Jonathan, the second son of Dea. Joseph. In the other lived Jonathan's son Samuel. From Blanchard's hill may be seen the church spires of Pepperell, Hollis and Londonderry. The daughters all married and settled in the vicinity. It is related that the family gatherings 'were enormous for numbers, such as the present day of small families cannot produce. Such thanksgivings!'"\*

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\*Our fathers having fled from the old world across the ocean to escape the persecution of the English Church resolved that no usages of that church should be permitted to mislead the youth and corrupt the morals of the new world, therefore the General Court, in 1659, passed a law. "That whoever should be found observing any such day as Christmas, or the like, either by forbearing labor, feasting, or any other way, upon any such accounts, as aforesaid; every person so offending, shall for every such offence, pay five shillings, as a fine to the country." Prior to 1662 the General Court passed a law, making it penal to use the Common Prayer book of the Church of England.

In Cromwell's time keeping Christmas was forbidden in England. Evelyn notes in his diary, Dec. 25, 1654, (page 242,) "Christmas Day, no public offices in the churches, but penalties on observers, so I was constrained to celebrate it at home."

Thus Christmas being abolished and forbidden, and any one who should eat a mince pie on that day, would do so under the liability of a penalty of five shillings, Thanksgiving day took its place and was kept and celebrated with family gatherings and feasting; fast day on some Thursday of April took the place of the Good Friday of the English Church. Our fathers bore testimony against that church, but now "Fast day" has become almost a farce, and "Thanksgiving day" is waning, and Christmas coming into favor, as Ritualism, or rather Romanism, is increasing in the Episcopal church, both in England and in this country, and its ministers are not ashamed to serve Rome, though fed by and living on Protestant money and means.

In Sanborn's History, p. 52, I find this note, "Occasionally we read of some of the customs of the days of the Puritans. At Dunstable Mass., in 1651, dancing at weddings was forbidden; in 1660, William Walker was imprisoned a month for courting a maid without leave of her parents." If any such laws or proceedings were passed or had at Dunstable in 1651, it must have been by the Wamessett Indians who were at that time the only inhabitants of the place.

Dea. Joseph Fletcher and his family are found in Fletcher Book, Part V, descendants of Joseph, born June 10, 1689. In part VI is the family of Josiah, who was born in Chelmsford, Mass near where the postoffice now is. In Lowell, his home farm comprised the thickly settled part of the city of Lowell. He owned the shad fishery, and as that gave him an income of a thousand dollars a year it made him one of the most opulent farmers of Chelmsford. He was noted for his generosity and proverbial for his many kind deeds. He sold his home-farm to the corporation, and moved up to Dunstable, having bought the Gen. Blanchard farm, now the Little place, where he died in 1832. He was that year elected a member of the Legislature, and it was a saying that he gave away more meals of victuals than any hotel between Concord and Boston. He reared a family of eight children, and of that large family there remains but one, the widow of the late Hon. Jesse Bowers. With her ample means she has devoted herself to the care of brothers and tenderly cared for a sister as only a sister can do. After they passed away she has gone out by the road side and done for the poor what few have done. The future historian of the Fletcher family will find of the race none that have practically illustrated the works of a Christian life more than Laura Fletcher Bowers.

GENEALOGY OF SOME BRANCHES OF THE FAMILY OF JAMES  
CUTLER OF WATERTOWN.

In the genealogical tables of the Farwell and Jones families in the foregoing pages, the names of eleven of the fourteen children of my father, Rev. Ebenezer Hill, are included and I have thought it not improper in the table now to be presented, to set forth a genealogy of the remaining branch of his family, which is as follows:

James Cutler<sup>1</sup> came from England and settled at Watertown in 1634. He married his third wife Phebe Page, about 1662. She was the daughter of John Page, and Phebe, his wife, who came from Dedham, Eng., in 1630 and settled in Watertown. James Cutler<sup>1</sup> d. May 17, 1694, aged 88 years. John Cutler,<sup>2</sup> tenth child of James and first of Phebe, was born at Watertown March 19, 1663. He m. Jan 1, 1694, Mary Stearns. She was the daughter of

Isaac and Sarah (Beers) Stearns, born at Watertown Oct. 8, 1663. He died Sept. 24, 1714. She died in Feb. 24, 1733. She was a granddaughter of Capt. Richard Beers, who came from England and settled in Watertown, and was admitted a freeman March 16 1636-7. He was selectman and representative of Watertown many years, and held both offices when he was killed in battle with the Indians, Sept. 4, 1678, at Northfield, Mass. His daughter Sarah, his second child, married June 24, 1660, Isaac Stearns,<sup>2</sup> Jr. He died Aug. 2, 1676, and his widow m. July 22, Thomas Wheeler of Concord.

Isaac Stearns<sup>1</sup> came from England in 1630, and settled at Watertown. He died June 19, 1671, leaving a widow Mary, who died April 2, 1677. He left a large estate for those times appraised at £524,04.00. Their son Isaac Stearns,<sup>2</sup> Jr., m. Sarah Beers, whose daughter Mary married John Cutler.<sup>2</sup>

The third child of John Cutler<sup>2</sup> and Mary Stearns was Capt. Ebenezer Cutler,<sup>3</sup> born in Lexington, originally a part of Watertown, and in that part of Lexington which is now Lincoln, on the farm which was first in Watertown, then in Lexington, and now in Lincoln. He was born July 24, 1700, and married Ann Whitney of Concord. He died Jan. 17, 1777. She died Aug. 24, 1793. It was his son Elisha, who m. Mrs. Mary Cutler.

John Whitney, aged 35, his wife Ellen, aged 30, and sons John, aged 11, Richard, aged 9, Nathaniel, 8, Thomas, 6, and Jonathan 1, embarked at London for New England, in April, 1635.

Jonathan Whitney, born in England in 1634, m. at Watertown, Oct. 30, 1656, Lydia Jones. Their second child Jonathan, b. Oct. 20, 1658, m. Sarah ——— (probably Hapgood) Their sixth child Anna, born May 22, 1702, married Ebenezer Cutler. Their fifth child, Sarah, b. at Lexington, Sept. 5, 1736, married Samuel Hill. Of his parentage nothing is certainly known. The name is common in Cambridge and vicinity. No record of their family has been found. He was born in Boston in 1732, and died at Mason, N H., June 21, 1798, aged 66 years. She died at Mason, Dec. 30, 1808, aged 73 years. They lived in Cambridge, in which town their only children were born, Samuel, b. in 1764, and Ebenezer, Jan. 1766. Samuel died in Mason, May 23, 1813, and Ebenezer at Mason, May 20, 1854, in the 89th year of his age and 64th of his ministry.

1. 1. Rev. Ebenezer Hill, grad. H. C., 1786, ordained at Mason, Nov. 3, 1790, married 1st, by Rev. Samuel Dix, of Townsend, February 2, 1791, Polly Boynton. She was the daughter and sixth child of Nathaniel Boynton and Rebecca Barrett his wife, b. at Westford March 26, 1765. She d. March 2, 1794. Their children were,
  2. 1. Ebenezer, born Oct. 16, 1791, d. May 16, 1875.+
  3. 2. Polly, b. Jan. 13, 1793 +
  4. 3. Sally, b. Jan. 13, 1793.+ } twins.
- (2.) Ebenezer Hill, Jr., b. Oct. 14, 1791, by trade a printer, married at Fayetteville, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1824, Mary Tate Bryan, eldest daughter of James and Elizabeth (Neely) Bryan, b. Feb. 26, 1799, in Pendleton, Co., S. C. She d. at Fayetteville, April 19, 1871. He d. at Manchester, Tenn., May 10, 1875. Their children were,
  5. 1. Elizabeth b Jan. 13, 1825, unm.
  6. 2. Ebenezer, b. April 8, 1826.+
  7. 3. Daughter born Sept. 25, 1827, d. same day.
  8. 4. Emily Ann, b. Nov. 1, 1828.+
  9. 5. Edward Stearns, b. July 22, 1830, d. at Jackson, Miss., Sept. 25, 1833.
  10. 6. James Bryan, b. June 6, 1832 +
  11. 7. Sarah Catherine Houghton, b. Dec. 22, 1835, d July 15, 1861.
  12. 8. William Joseph, b. April 11, 1838.+  
All born at Fayetteville.
- (6.) Ebenezer Hill, farmer, resides near Kelso, Lincoln Co., Tenn., m. May 20, 1856, Ruth Ann Gregory, dr. of Tunstall and Elizabeth Gregory, b. in Lincoln Co., Tenn., Nov. 14, 1827. Their children were,
  13. 1. Mary Emily, b. in Franklin Co., Tenn., Feb. 15, 1860, d. July 1, 1861.
  14. 2. William Brown, b. in Lincoln Co., Tenn., Dec. 26, 1862.
  15. 3. Ebenezer Boynton, b. in Lincoln Co., Tenn., Oct. 4, 1865, d. June 27, 1867.
  16. 4. Cora May, b. in Fayetteville, May 26, 1869.

- (8.) Emily Ann Hill, m. Sept. 21, 1869, Dr. James Edwin Hough, son of Ephraim and Jerusha Hough, b. Oct. 26, 1821, at Hamptonville, N. C. Physician, druggist, and dry goods merchant at Manchester, Tenn.
- (10.) James Bryan Hill, m. Nov. 26, 1868, Maggie Collins Beardon, d. of Alfred and Maggie Beardon, b. in Lin. Co., June 11. Their children were,
17. 1. Charlie Bright, b. Sept. 1, 1869.
  18. 2. Mary Bryan, b. April 17, 1871.
  19. 3. Alfred Ebenezer, b. Feb. 8, 1874. All at Fayetteville. He resides at Fayetteville, watch-maker and jeweller.
- (12.) William Joseph Hill, m. Sept. 17, 1873, Maggie Tabitha Eldridge, daughter of Bowlin and Susan Eldridge, b. at Fayetteville. Their children were,
20. 1. Katie Eldridge, b. at Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1874. He is a farmer and resides near F., Tenn.
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- (3.) Polly Hill, b. Jan. 13, 1793, m. Jan. 17, 1813, Timothy Wheeler, son of Timothy and Sarah (Hubbard) Wheeler, b. in Mason, June 15, 1783, resided in Mason, d. Jan. 21, 1854. Their children were,
21. 1. Samuel Hubbard, b. Oct. 20, 1813 +
  22. 2. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 7, 1815, d. Nov. 17, 1842. +
  23. 3. William, b. Dec. 20, 1818, d. Oct. 7, 1822.
  24. 4. Mary, b. Feb. 13, 1820, d. Oct. 5, 1822.
  25. 5. Timothy, b. May 9, 1822, d. Aug. 15, 1824.
  26. 6. Timothy, o. Aug. 17, 1824. +
  27. 7. William, b. May 19, 1827, d. Oct. 10, 1852. +
  28. 8. Edward Boynton, b. Mar. 20, 1829, d. May 9, 1851.
  29. 9. Joseph Bancroft, b. Sept. 26, 1831, d. Feb. 24, 1833.
  30. 10. Abbie Maria, b. Aug. 13, 1837. +
  31. 11. Mary Frances, b. Sept. 23, 1839. +
- (21.) Samuel H. Wheeler, m. Jan. 9, 1845, Mary Ames, dr. of Joel and Sally Ames of Mason, b. Dec. 18, 1814, d. March 4, 1859. Their children were,
32. 1. Clara Ann, b. June 19, 1846.

- 33. 2. Horace Boynton, b. Nov. 13, 1850.
- 34. 3. Frederick Martin, b. June 1852, d. May, 1856.
- 35. 4. Addie Laura, b. Aug. 28, 1858.

Mary, wife of Samuel H., d. March 4, 1859. He married 2d, Nov. 11, 1862, Sophia Augusta Campbell, dr. of Henry and Sophia (Lund) Campbell, b. in New Boston, May 22, 1828. Their children were,

- 36. 1. Freddie Campbell, b. Aug. 20, 1866, d. Sept. 22, 1866.
- 37. 2. Charles Henry, b. Sept. 2, 1868.
- (32.) Clara Ann Wheeler, m. Nov. 28, 1873, John W. Converse of Springfield. Lawyer. She d. May 15, 1875, *s. p.*
- (33.) Horace B. Wheeler, m. Nov. 24, 1874, Mary Emma Bullard, dr. of Silas and Elizabeth (Blair) Bullard.
- (22.) Ebenezer Wheeler, m. July 27, 1840, Maria Magoon, in Warsaw, Ill. One child died aged 6 mos.
- (26.) Timothy Wheeler, m. Nov. 27, 1845, Ann Maria Harding. She d. Dec. 6, 1859. He m. 2d, Feb. 20, 1862, Eliza A. King. Children of first wife,
- 38. 1. Flora, b. — m. William Hall, of Plymouth, Mass.
- 39. 2. George, b. —.
- 40. 3. Frank, b. —.

Children of second wife,

- 41. 4. Annie M., b. 1867.
  - 42. 5. Robert C., b. 1871.
  - 43. 6. Everett D., b. — 1873.
  - 44. 7. Infant, b. — 1875.
- Several children died in infancy.
- (27.) William Wheeler, m. Dec. 21, 1848, Sarah C., dr. of Elisha Jones Merriam, and Lucy Rebecca Lane, his wife. He d. Oct. 10, 1852. She d. June 22, 1853. Their children were,
  - 45. 1. Henry E., born Aug. 22, 1850, d. — 1877.
  - 46. 2. William, b. Oct. 7, 1852, d. July 30, 1871.
  - (30.) Abbie Maria Wheeler, b. Aug 13, 1837, d. April 12, 1870, m. May 31, 1857, George W. Scripture, son of Charles and Prudence (Webber) Scripture, b. Nov 14, 1823. Their children were,

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47. 1. Josephine Maria, b. Nov. 28, 1858, d. Nov. 28, 1877.
48. 2. Franklin Pierce, b. Nov. 24, 1861, d. Aug. 23, 1863.
49. 3. Herbert Everett, b. Sept. 18, 1864.
50. 4. Anna Bertha, b. Sept. 17, 1867.
- (31.) Mary Frances Wheeler, b. Sept. 23, 1839, m. May 20, 1860, Orrin M. Scripture, son of Chas. and Prudence (Webber) Scripture. Their children were,
51. 1. Klatie O., b. —, d. Aug. 1, 1863.
52. 2. Frederic P., b. —, d. Aug. 31, 1863.
53. 3. Edward Wheeler, b. May 21, 1864.
54. 4. Arthur Percey, b. Sept. 29, 1866.
55. 5. Mary Josephine, b. Sept. 25, 1876.
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- (4.) Sally Hill, b. Jan. 13, 1793, m. Oct. 10, 1813, Josiah Merriam, son of Ezra and Susannah (Eliot) Merriam, b. in Mason, April 19, 1790. Blacksmith and farmer, resided in Mason, in Mason Village, in Exeter, Maine, and in Garland, Maine, where he died Aug. 17, 1876. Their children were,
56. 1. Artemas, b. Oct. 14, 1814.+
57. 2. Polly Boynton, b. Aug. 2, 1816, d. Dec. 15, 1821.
58. 3. Ebenezer Hill, b. July 24, 1820, d. Aug. 17, 1825.
59. 4. William Bancroft, b. March 17, 1823, d. Aug. 27, 1825.
60. 5. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Oct. 23, 1825.+
61. 6. Charles Ellery, b. Oct. 20, 1828.+
62. 7. George Parker, b. July 8, 1832.
- (56.) Artemas Merriam, b. Oct. 14, 1814, m. June 16, 1842, Angelina Fogg of Deerfield, N. H. Their children were,
63. 1. Leander Otis, b. May 5, 1843, m. Dec. 22, 1870, Georgiana Maria Humphrey of Petticodiac, N. B. They have three children, one dr. and two sons.
- (60.) Sarah Elizabeth, b. Oct. 23, 1825, m. Jan. 28, 1843, Lebbeus Oak, harness maker, Garland, Me. Their children were,
64. 1. Henry Lebbeus, librarian in the Bancroft library San Francisco.

- 65.           2. Sarah Adeliza.
- 66.           3. Ora, now on a ranch in Nevada.
- 67.           4. Orman, minor at home.
- (61.)       Charles Ellery, b. Oct. 20, 1828, m. May 15, 1853, Eleanor W. Seward. No children.
- (62.)       George Parker, m. Priscilla Tufts of Lynn, Mass., shoemaker, Lynn, Mass. No children.

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Nason, p. 215, in the list of physicians in Dunstable, Mass., says :

"Dr. Nathan Cutler practiced in town before the Revolution and acted as a surgeon in the war. He lived on the road near Spit or Cutler's brook, a little north of the state line." I trace his descent from James Cutler,<sup>1</sup> Thomas,<sup>2</sup> b. about 1648, d. July 13, 1722, m. Abigail —, res. Lexington. Had Benjamin,<sup>3</sup> his 7th child, b. July 4, 1697, d. Nov. 2, 1776, m. Mary ——. Their 5th child, Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> b. May 11, 1732, m. April 7, 1761, Jacob Kendall of Dunstable. Her brother, Nathan,<sup>4</sup> their 8th child, b. Aug. 18, 1738, was no doubt Dr. Nathan Cutler of Dunstable, who died Feb. 2, 1830, aged 91 years. It is probable that his sister, married and settled in that town, was an inducement for him to settle there. He was a worthy man and much esteemed. He was a member of the Committee of Safety of Dunstable in the times of the Revolutionary war. In the first volume of the records of Dunstable, N. H., is an entry by which it appears that Dr. Cutler, a member of the Committee of Safety for that town, met with the committee at Amherst, to investigate the charges of Toryism brought against Mr. Joshua Atherton of that town, of which he was found guilty by the committee and sentenced to imprisonment in the jail at Exeter, and that Dr. Cutler's bill for time and expenses in that business was allowed and paid by the town of Dunstable.



## SOME NOTICES OF THE TYNG FAMILY.

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The town of Tyngsborough derived its name from that of the Tyng family, some members of which were from the earliest times of the settlement after the grant, among the most prominent, active and influential citizens of old Dunstable, and so continued for a long period of time. And now as the family name is not found in the male line of descent, it seems fitting that some notice of prominent individuals of that family should form a portion of these "Reminiscences." They resided in what is now Tyngsborough, and were owners of a large part of the territory now included in its limits. In addition to what has already appeared in these pages, I present the following more detailed account of some members of the family.

### CAPTAIN WILLIAM TYNG OF BRAINTREE AND BOSTON.

In Fox's Dunstable, p. 250, is a brief account of Edward Tyng and his family, but no mention is made of his brother William Tyng. I have found no mention of this William Tyng in any account of the family that I have seen, except in a pamphlet of eight pages, by Rev. Timothy Alden, Jr., printed in Boston in 1808, entitled, "Memoirs of Edward Tyng, Esquire, of Boston, and of Hon. William Tyng, Esquire, of Gorham," in which this very brief notice is all that is given to this William Tyng. "William Tyng and Edward Tyng, two brothers, came to New England about the year 1630. The former, who spent his life at Braintree, in Massachusetts, left no posterity." A search in the volumes of the Genealogical Register shows that neither of these statements is true. He had valuable estates at Braintree, but spent much, if not most of his life in Boston, and instead of leav-

ing no posterity, his descendants, now to be found among us, may be reckoned by thousands, and among them are many eminent men, and honorable women not a few. He took the Freeman's oath March 13, 1638-9. As the right to vote and to hold office was by the law at that time given only to those who had taken this oath, it is probable that he took it soon after his arrival in the country. Probably he was married, and his first child was born in England. That he owned houses and valuable real and personal estate in Braintree is true, but that he had residence and did business in Boston, is apparent. In the inventory of his estate he is styled "of Boston." He was at the time of his death the treasurer of the Colony. In Boston is the record of the birth of his children and of the death of himself and his wife. That he was of Boston is shown farther by this record. "The 27<sup>th</sup> Daye of the 11<sup>th</sup> month, 1639. Also all y<sup>t</sup> have businesses for y<sup>e</sup> Towns men's Meeting are to bring y<sup>m</sup> into Mr. Leveritt, M<sup>r</sup> William Ting or to Jacob Elyott before y<sup>e</sup> Townse Meeting." The birth of his children and death of himself and wife are recorded in Boston as follows :

Elizabeth the daugh<sup>tr</sup> of William Ting and Elizabeth his wife was borne 6°, 12°, 1637.

Annah the daugh<sup>tr</sup> of William Ting and Elizabeth his wife was borne 6° (11°) 1639.

Bethiah the daugh<sup>tr</sup> of William Tyng and Elizabeth his wife was borne 17° (3°) 1641.

Mercie the daugh<sup>tr</sup> of William Ting and Elizabeth his wife was borne 13° (11°) 1642.

Capt. William Tyng dyed 18, 11, 1652.

Jane, wife of Capt. William, dyed 3, 8 1652.

This record shows that his wife Elizabeth died after 1642 and that he married a second wife, Jane ———. It appears by the inventory of his estate, in which he is described as of Boston, that he owned houses, farm buildings, cattle and valuable real estate at Braintree. This inventory is dated 25, 3, 1653. Savage says that this was a larger estate than any in the country of that day. The amount of the inventory was £2774, 14, 4. In it is included a list of books more extensive and valuable than any other in the colony, unless, perhaps, that of some of the clergy.

I have found no record of the marriage of Thomas Brattle and Elizabeth Tyng, but I find recorded among births in Boston,

Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Mr. Thomas Brattle and Elizabeth his wife borne 30<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>ber</sup> 1660.

Wm. Brattle, son of Thomas Brattle, born in Boston 1662, Pastor of the church in Cambridge, 1696, d. ——— 1717.

In the Register, Vol. 25, is an article entitled Old Cambridge and New, in which it is stated that Thomas, the great grandfather of (the then present) Thomas Brattle married Elizabeth Tyng and left in 1683 one of the largest estates in New England, about eight thousand pounds. In Noadiah Russell's Journal, Register, Vol. 7, p. 58, is entered under date "of 9<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 1682, Mrs. Brattle of Boston died very suddenly, it being on a wedding day, when Hannah Shepherd, one of her kinswomen, was married to Mr. Quinsy, y<sup>e</sup> wedding was at her house. She was well at even, carrying cake out of one room into another, swooned, fell down and died." Page 58 in same journal under date "5. 2, 1683, Capt. Brattle of Boston died, 9, 2, was buried."

I copy from the same article, "Old Cambridge and New," "A near relative of the writer frequently accompanied her father in his visits to Thomas Brattle, a genial and kind-hearted old bachelor, whose house stands near the site of the present University Press. He had been during the Revolution among the refugee royalists, who, unwilling to fight either against their king or countrymen, left the country. The eminent public services of his father, and his own acts of benevolence to our prisoners in England during the war, made it no difficult task for one inclined to befriend him, and who stood high in public confidence, to obtain from the General Court the restoration of his property, which had been sequestered. Soon after the passage of this act of grace, Mr. Brattle called upon his friend to offer him half the fortune saved through his efforts and influence. This was of course declined, but the most cordial intimacy subsisted between him and the judge, whose children were ever welcome guests at the Brattle mansion. \* \* \* Thomas, the great grandfather of Thomas Brattle, married Elizabeth Tyng, and left, in 1683, one of the largest estates in New England, about eight thousand pounds. In the next generation another Thomas was one of the founders of

the Manifesto Church on Brattle street, and for twenty years Treasurer of the college, and William his brother was settled in 1696 over the church at Cambridge where he died in 1715. Their four sisters married Nathaniel Oliver, John Eyre, Wait Winthrop, Joseph Parsons, John Mico. William the brigadier, the only son of William the minister, much distinguished in public life and an overseer of the college, was the father of the royalist who graduated there in 1760 and died in 1801. Thomas Brattle, who graduated 1676, d. 1713, treasurer of the college from 1693 to 1713, was no doubt the son of the first Thomas Brattle and Elizabeth Tyng, and is the same Thomas Brattle who was one of the petitioners for the grant of Dunstable, and was the owner of a large part of Dunstable, Mass., formerly called Brattle's end Dunstable, to distinguish from Dunstable, New Hampshire. No doubt the ladies married as above have kept the "posterity" of William Tyng from dying out.

Mercy Tyng, 4th dr. of William and Elizabeth Tyng, b. Jan. 13, 1642, d. Sept 6, 1669, m. Samuel, eldest son of Gov. Simon Bradstreet. He grad. H. C. 1653. He removed to Jamaica and probably died there about 1682. Their children were, 1, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 29, 1663, d. Aug. 1665. 2, Ann, b. Nov. 17, 1665, d. June 20, 1669. 3, Mercy, b. at Boston, Nov. 20, 1667, d. March 29, 1710, at Cambridge. Simon, b. 1669, d. Nov. 1669. 3, Merrey m. Dr. James Oliver. He resided in Cambridge. He was born in Boston, March 19, 1658, grad. H. C., 1680, d. April 8, 1708. Their children were, Mercy, b. 1695, d. unm. 1773, and Sarah, bapt. Dec. 20, 1696. She m. Aug. 12, 1714, Hon. Jacob Wendell. He was a merchant in Boston, d. Sept. 7, 1761, aged 70. His children were, 1, Jacob, H. C., 1733. 2, Elizabeth, m. Richard Wibird of Portsmouth. 3, Sarah, who m. 1st, John Hunt, 2nd, Mr. Hewes. 4, Mercy, m. Nathaniel Oliver. 5, Mary, m. Samuel Sewall. 6, Katharine, m. William Cooper. 7, John Mico, H. C., 1747, m. Catharine Brattle. 8, Ann m. John Penhallow of Portsmouth. 9, Hon. Oliver. 10. Abraham. 11, Susannah, who d. unm. 12, Margaret, m. William Phillips of Boston. Hon. Oliver, the 8th child, b. March 5, 1733, grad. H. C., 1753, merchant in Boston with his father, Judge of Probate for Suffolk County. He died at Cambridge Jan. 15, 1818. He m. Mary Jackson. They

had several children, all of whom died young, except Oliver and Edward, both of whom died unmarried, and Sarah, who married Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., of Cambridge. He d. at Cambridge, June 4, 1837, in his 74th year. Their children were five. Mary Jackson, m. Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence; Ann Susan, m. Hon. Charles W. Upham of Salem; Sarah Lathrop, d. in 1812, aged 6 years; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet, and John Holmes, attorney and counsellor at law at Cambridge.

Margaret Wendell m. William Phillips, ancestor of Wendell Phillips the orator. Of the other daughters of William Tyng and Elizabeth his wife, I have found no account, but I have in this paper shown most abundant evidence that his posterity in our time is both numerous and highly respectable.

#### ELIZABETH TYNG AND THOMAS COYTMORE.

Who was Elizabeth the wife of William Tyng? In the Register, Vol. 15, p. 13, I read, "John Eyre, b. Feb. 19, 1688-4, m. May 20, 1680, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Brattle, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth (Coytmore) Tyng." Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth Tyng, m. Thomas Brattle, and here we have the maiden name, Coytmore, of William Tyng's wife. This name is very rare. It is found in Farmer's "List of Ancient Names in Boston and Vicinity," but it is doubtful if any persons can now be found in that vicinity bearing this name. In the record of admissions to the First Church in Charlestown I find these entries:

1638, 7, 7<sup>mo</sup>. Katherine Coytmore.

1639, 7, 4<sup>mo</sup>., Martha Coytmore.

1639, 16, 12<sup>mo</sup>., Thomas Coytmore, — and

1639, 26, 12<sup>mo</sup>., Thomas Coytmore, son of Thomas and Martha his wife, bapt.

Thomas Coytmore was admitted freeman May 13, 1640. They came from London. I cannot doubt that Elizabeth Coytmore, the wife of William Tyng, was the daughter of this Katharine and sister of this Thomas Coytmore. It is also recorded that "Thomas Coytmore dyed upon the coast of Cales" 27, 10, 1645." He died by shipwreck. Winthrop says of this shipwreck, "nine-

teen were drowned," (he gives the names of several, and adds,) "and Mr. Thomas Coytmore, a right godly man, and an expert seaman." It appears that he was captain of the ship that was wrecked. His will, dated 26, 6<sup>th</sup>, 1642, is on record in which he states "being in health of body but bound forth to sea, etc." After making provision for his wife and son Thomas and an unborn child, he adds, "as times are very hazardous in Europe, in case things should so pass in England that my deare mother Katharine Coytmore be deprived of her estate, then for her support I bequeath unto her ffour sixteenths of my estate to have as an annuity during her life." The inventory of his estate was £1255, 04, 06. Also part of the new mill 124, 6, 6. Gov. John Winthrop m. Dec. 1647, for his fourth wife, Martha Nowell, widow of Thomas Coytmore. They had one son Joshua Winthrop, the Governor's 15th child, bapt. Dec. 17, 1648, d. young. Gov. Winthrop d. March 26, 1649, and she m. in 1652-3, John Coggan. He died in 1648, leaving an estate appraised at £1339, 10, 01 appointing his wife, his son-in-law, Joseph Rocke, and Mr. Joseph Scollow, executors. Some peculiar provisions in the will giving much trouble, these men declined the appointment, leaving her to manage it alone. But this was not the last of Martha's troubles. It is recorded that "At a meeting of the magists 24<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1660, present dept. Gov<sup>r</sup>, Major Atherton and Recorder, The Magists having binn Informed that Mrs. Coggan y<sup>e</sup> Relict of y<sup>e</sup> late Mr. John Coggan suddaine death, y<sup>e</sup> not w<sup>th</sup>out suspiion of poison. Ordered y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Recorder Issue a warrant to y<sup>e</sup> constables of Boston to summon and Impanell a jury of Inquest, for the Inquiry how she came to her end. And also Judged it mete for y<sup>e</sup> preservation of y<sup>e</sup> estate left by hir behind hir y<sup>e</sup> it may not be Imbezled but preserved, to appoint Elder James Penne and Deacon Reuben Truesdall, Administrators to the estate of y<sup>e</sup> late Mrs. Martha Coggan, Impowering them forthwith to take into their custody the Keyes, plate, etc., of y<sup>e</sup> late Mrs. Coggan and secure y<sup>e</sup> same taking a true Inventory of that estate and bringing it into the next County Court and providing for hir decent Interment."

What was the result of the inquest does not appear.

Thus far the question of relationship between Elizabeth Tyng and Thomas Coytmore, though probable, rests on conjecture alone; but in Sewell's Woburn, positive proof of the fact is found. This

book contains a vast amount of valuable and interesting matter, but having neither index nor table of contents, it is only by accident that one can find in it what he is in search of. By the General Court, "Oct. 7, 1640, Charles Towne petition is granted them, the proportion of four mile square, with their former last grant, to make a village, whereof 500 acres is granted to Mr. Thomas Coytmore, to be set out by the Court if the town and hee cannot agree." Why Mr. Coytmore was thus favored does not appear. He is described as a noted shipmaster and highly respected citizen of Charlestown. "But before Capt. Coytmore could derive any benefit from this grant to him by the Court he perished in a storm at sea; and his only son, Thomas Coytmore, Jr., dying afterwards in his minority, the General Court at their session, in October, 1656, confirmed the grant of 500 acres in Woburn, and also other lands and goods of Capt. Coytmore, to Mr. John Coggan, the then husband of Mrs. Martha, Capt. Coytmore's relict, on condition of his paying £200, to the four daughters of Capt. William Tyng by Elizabeth, Capt. Coytmore's sister."

After much controversy this 500 acres was sold to Francis or John Wyman of Woburn for £50, and was in 1667 laid out to them by Jonathan Danforth in the northwesterly part of what is now Burlington.

The act of incorporation of the town of Woburn is the shortest to be found on record. It consists of but these five words, "Charlestown village is called Wooburne."

#### EDWARD TYNG OF BOSTON.

Edward Tyng<sup>1</sup> came to Boston at or about the same time as his brother William Tyng. It is stated that his wife ——— Sears, who came with him, died in Boston soon after their arrival. He returned to England and married a second wife, Mary ———, who was the mother of all his children. The birth of six of these children is entered in the records in Boston as follows:

- I. Hannah, the daughter of Edward and Mary Tyng, his wife, was borne 7<sup>o</sup>, (1<sup>o</sup>) 1639-1640, that is, 7 March, 1640.
- II. Mary the daugh<sup>t</sup> of Edward and Mary Tyng, his wife, was borne 17<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

III. Jonathan the sonne of Edward Ting and Mary Ting, his wife, was borne 15° (10°), 1642.

IV. Eunice the daugh<sup>r</sup> of Edward Tyng and Mary, his wife, was born 8° (1°) 1644-5.

V. Deliverance, dr. of Edward and Mary Tyng, b. 6, 6, 1645.

VI. Rebecca, daugh<sup>r</sup> of Edward Ting and Mary his wife was borne 23° (1°) 1646.

VII. Joseph, sonne of Mr. Edward and Mary Ting, borne July 12, 1657.

Of Edward Tyng,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Savage says, "He was of Boston, merchant, but early wrote himself brewer, came probably with his wife Mary, whose family name was Sears, as tradition tells; if so, he had been, I think, here before he married her, and went home to find a wife. She joined our church 5° Sept. 1640 and he joined 30 Jany following; was freeman 2 June following; representative 1661 and 2, Assistant 1668 to 80 inclusive, and d. at Dunstable 28 Dec. 1681, one account says aged 81, but the credit is less, inasmuch as the same makes the day 28 Sept. as in the General Reg., VIII, 19, and I concur with Farmer M. S., which thinks more probable the age 71. By wife Mary, by some thought his second wife, which may be doubted, he had

Hannah, b. 7 March, 1640, bapt. 6 Sept. following.

Mary, b. 17, April, bapt. 2 May 1641, perhaps d. young.

Jonathan, b. 15, bapt. 18, Dec. 1642:

Deliverance, b. Aug. 6, says the town record, which is by the church record bapt. 13 July 1645;

Rebecca, b. 23 March, bapt. 21 March 1647, d. young.  
Edward.

Rebecca, b. 13 July 1651.

William, b. 3 March, 1653 probably d. young.

Eunice, b. 8 March, 1665.

Joseph, b. July 12, 1667, who died young.

Hannah, m. 13 July 1651, Habijah Savage and next Major General Gookin; Deliverance m. Daniel Searle; Rebecca m. 1669 Joseph Dudley, afterwards Governor of the Province, and Eunice became 1679 the second wife of Samuel Willard, Vice President of Harvard College. His will dated 25 Aug. 1677, with codicil 7 Jan'y 1681, takes notice of Eunice as now wife of Samuel Wil-



lard; names as grandchildren, Thomas, Mary and Hannah Savage, whose father was dead; Thomas, Edward, Joseph and Paul Dudley, Samuel Searle; and John, son of Jonathan Tyng. It was proved 19 Jan'y, 1682."

Fox and Alden state that he had a daughter, not named by them, who married ——— Searle, Governor of Barbadoes, and that both died in that Island. They also state that he had a son Edward. I find no record of his birth. In the description of the magnificent military funeral procession at the burial of Gov. John Winthrop in 1678, in which twenty-two gentlemen marched in the procession with duties as follows: four with banner rolls, two on each side of the hearse, twelve to carry each one a single article of his military equipments, as for instance Mr. Hezekiah Usher, one spur, Mr. Peter Sargent, one spur, Mr. Sampson Sheafe and Mr. John Pincheon each one crutch, which the Governor seems to have used in his infirmities, Capt. Page and Capt Carver each one glove, Capt. Edward Tyng the sword. He was no doubt our Edward. Capt. Wm. Gerrish to lead the horse by the reins and Return Waite as groom, by the head stall, and four more to carry bannets mixed with the banner rolls above. No doubt this Capt. Edward was the son of Edward.<sup>1</sup>

Edward<sup>1</sup> resided in Boston, and was actively engaged in the business and affairs of his time and the place. In the judicial department he held the office of Justice of the Peace and of Judge in the Courts, and as such held courts in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. In military affairs he was Captain and Major General, and in legislative, executive and civil offices he held at times every station except that of Governor and Lieutenant Governor and Secretary or Recorder. In the records of the Probate office his name is constantly occurring, as executor, administrator, commissioner for proving debts, and allowing claims, witness to will, &c. About the year 1677 he removed to Dunstable, and there he died Dec. 27, 1681, aged 71 years. There is much disagreement as to his age among writers. Alden states it to be 91, Fox, Farmer, Worcester and others, 81. The cotemporary entries are those of Sewall and Bradstreet. In Judge Sewall's diary the entry is, "Sept. 28, 1681, Edward Tyng, Esq., aged 81 years dyed." In Bradstreet's Journal, "1681, December, Mr. Edward Tyng,

who had several years been a magistrate in y<sup>e</sup> Massachusetts Colony, dyed aged between 70 and 80.' If Sewall's entry was made at its date, it was three months before he died. If he was mistaken as to the time, he might also be so as to the age. Gov. Bradstreet was intimately acquainted with Tyng and his family. His eldest son married William Tyng's youngest daughter. Of course this must have led to the intimacy of the families. But what seems to be conclusive is the fact that the monument was undoubtedly erected and the inscription ordered by his son, Col. Jonathan Tyng, who certainly would not have made the mistake of ten years in his age. But it is alleged that the inscription was originally 81 years, and that some Old Mortality in renewing the time-worn figures, changed them from 81 to 71. This is to me incredible. The resemblance between the figures 7 and 9 is such that when they are indistinct, one might be mistaken for the other, but there is none such between 7 and 8. I have visited that monument many times within the last fifty years, but always found every letter and figure of the inscription plain and easily discernible.

Of Mary Tyng, b. 17<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1641, the Brinley papers state that she married——Searle, Governor of Barbadoes, and that both died and were buried on that island. Of Mary, Savage says she died young, and that Deliverance m. Daniel Searles. He was no doubt the Governor of Barbadoes, and both he and his wife died there. Samuel Searle, named in Edward Tyng's will among his grandchildren, was no doubt their son.

#### HANNAH TYNG.

Hannah Tyng, dr. and eldest child of Edward and Mary Tyng, born at Boston, March 7, 1640, m. by Gov. John Endicott, May 8, 1661, to Habijah Savage, son of Thomas Savage. Their children were, Joseph, b. Aug. 15, 1662, d. early; Thomas, b. Aug. 17, 1664; Hannah and Mary, twins, b. Aug. 27, 1667. Habijah Savage, d. 1669. Their daughter Hannah m. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, and Mary m. Rev. Thomas Weld of Dunstable. Hannah Savage, the widow, m. 2nd, Gen. Daniel Gookin of Cambridge. In his will, dated Aug. 13, 1685, he gives, "Secondly, to my be-

loved wife, Hannah," etc. James Savage, the antiquarian, who was a descendant of Habijah Savage and his wife Hannah Tyng, and may be presumed to have full knowledge of the facts, states in a note "she was his second wife, eldest child of Edward Tyng. \* \* \* widow of Habijah Savage, and adds, that her daughter Mary, b. 1667, m. Rev. Thomas Weld of Dunstable. Gookin also in his will gives to his wife's son, Thomas Savage, and her two daughters, Hannah Gookin and Mary Weld, each a gold ring. Fox, pp. 73 and 252, states that Mr. Weld m. 2nd, Hannah Savage, widow, daughter of Edward Tyng. Others, copying from him, have repeated the erroneous statement. He was probably misled by the entry in the Old Dunstable record of births, "farwell Weld, the son of Mr. Thomas Weld and Mrs. Hannah Weld, was born the 4 of March, 1701." It is manifest that this entry was not made by Mr. Weld nor by his direction, for he would have written the name of his son Farwell with a capital letter. But if further proof is wanted it is furnished by the inscription upon the gravestone of Mary Weld, standing in the Weld group in the ancient graveyard in Attleboro', copied as follows :

Here lies Inter<sup>d</sup>, y<sup>e</sup> body of  
Mrs. Mary Weld y<sup>e</sup> wife  
of y<sup>e</sup> Rev. Mr. Thomas Weld  
late of Dunstable. Deceas<sup>d</sup>  
June y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 1731 in y<sup>e</sup> 64 year of her age.  
The Righteous shall be in Ever-  
lasting Remembrance.

— PSALMS, CXII: 6.

Hannah Savage, who m. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of Cambridge, d. May 14, 1702. Her gravestone in the old Cambridge churchyard bears this inscription :

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. Hannah Gookin, relict of  
Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Nathaniel Gookin, late Pastour of  
the Church of Christ in Cambridge. She died  
May 14<sup>th</sup> 1702 in the 35<sup>th</sup> year of her age.  
He died Aug. 15, 1692.

#### REBECCA TYNG.

Rebecca Tyng, b. 23 (1) 1646, d. 21 Sept. 1722, m. Gov. Joseph Dudley. He was a descendant of Roger Dudley, a captain in the wars in the time of Queen Elizabeth. His son, Gov. Thomas, b.

1576, d. at Roxbury July 31, 1653. Thomas was chosen Governor of Massachusetts, 1634, 1640, 1645, 1650. Gov. Joseph Dudley, son of his second wife, Catharine, b. 1647 at Roxbury, d. at Roxbury April 2, 1720, married Rebecca Tyng, daughter of Hon. Judge Edward Tyng. She d. Sept. 21, 1722. They had thirteen children, six of whom died young. Mary, the youngest, b. Nov. 2, 1692, m. 1st, Francis Wainwright, 2nd, Capt. Joseph Atkins. He was, in 1730, a celebrated captain in the sea service in the French war and a merchant. He d. Jan. 25, 1773, in his 93d year. She d. Nov. 10, 1774, in her 84th year. They had a son, Dudley,<sup>4</sup> b. 1731, grad. H. C., 1748, d. Sept. 24, 1767, aged 36. His son, Hon. Dudley<sup>5</sup> Atkins Tyng, took the name of Tyng at the request of some legator, (said to be Mrs. Winslow of Tyngsboro.?) He was Reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and published the first twenty volumes of the Massachusetts reports. Of his sons, Dudley<sup>6</sup> resumed the name of Atkins, grad. H. C. 1816, M. D. in Penn., 1820, d. 1845. His brother, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, grad. H. C., 1817, D. D., 1851, is the eminent clergyman of the St. George's Church in New York. Another brother, George Tyng,<sup>6</sup> grad. H. C. 1822, d. 1823. Two other brothers are, Rev. James Tyng<sup>6</sup> and Capt. Charles Tyng.<sup>6</sup> Descendants of other children of Rebecca Tyng are numerous.

#### EUNICE TYNG.

Eunice Tyng, b. March 8 1644, m. Rev. Samuel Willard; she was his second wife. There were eight children of his first wife, two of whom died in infancy. The children of the second wife were in number twelve, the names and order as follows: Edward, Josiah, (the Secretary of the Province,) Eunice, Richard, William, Margaret, a second Edward, Hannah, Sarah, a second Sarah, and a second Richard. All were dead in December, 1724, except Josiah, and he is the only one of the children of the second marriage who left issue. It was somewhat remarkable that notwithstanding the large family of Mr. Willard, there are none of his descendants living of the name of Willard except the posterity of his grandson, Rev. Samuel Willard of Biddeford, (Vol. 6, p. 309). Rev. Samuel Willard was minister of the Old South Church in Boston. Installed April 10, 1678. In 1659 was ap-

pointed Vice President of Harvard College, and remained in office till his death Sept. 12, 1707, in his 68th year. Their son, Josiah Willard, born June 21, 1681, died Dec. 6, 1756, in his 76th year. He was tutor in Harvard College, Secretary of the Province from June, 1717, to Dec., 1756, Judge of Probate for Suffolk County from Dec. 1731 to 1765, and one of his Majesty's Council from May, 1734, to May, 1756.

COL. WM. TYNG OF GORHAM.

Col. William Tyng,<sup>4</sup> Edward,<sup>3</sup> Edward,<sup>2</sup> Edward,<sup>1</sup> was born in Boston Aug. 17, 1737. In 1767 he was appointed High Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, and in the same year became a resident of Falmouth, now Portland. In 1769 he married Elizabeth, dr. of Alexander Ross, a native of Scotland. In 1774 he received a Colonel's commission from Col. Gage, which shows that his sympathies were not with his neighbors and countrymen, of which fact very manifest and striking evidence soon appeared. A convention of delegates from the towns of the county met at Falmouth Sept. 21, 1774. A committee, from the body of the people assembled at the entrance of the town, waited on the convention to "see if they would choose a committee of one from every town to wait on Mr. Sheriff Tyng to see if he would act in his office under the late acts of Parliament for regulating the government." By these acts the appointment of all civil officers was taken from the people, and vested in the crown. The Sheriff was summoned before the convention and attended, and subscribed a declaration, "that he would not, as Sheriff of the County or otherwise, act in conformity or by virtue of said acts, unless by general consent of the county." This declaration was held to be satisfactory to the convention. The excitement continued; Tyng undoubtedly showed by his action that his sympathies were not with the people. His wife went for safety on board of the king's ship in the harbor. Mr. Freeman, who was a delegate to the Provincial Congress at Watertown, under date of May 11, 1775, writes to a correspondent "The soldiers have to-day carried off Mr. Tyng's Bishop, a piece of plate worth 500 pounds, old tenor, and his laced hat." These were afterwards returned to Mrs. Ross, the mother of Mrs. Tyng,

by a resolve of the Provincial Congress. Great hopes were entertained that when the news of the resolute spirit of the colonies reached England, it would produce a more temperate consideration of their grievances than the minister had been disposed to take, but when, instead, they found a determination to force down the arbitrary doctrines at the point of the bayonet, they despaired of reconciliation, and prepared with vigor to resist encroachment. The feeling of the people became exceedingly irritated against those who countenanced the course of the mother country, and personal quarrels often took place between individuals. A rencontre of this kind, in which General Preble was one of the actors, is related as having taken place in King, or, as it is now called, India street. Gen. Preble met Mr. Sheriff Tyng, and said, "It is talked that there will be a mob to-night." They met Mr. Oxnard, (his son-in-law,) when Mr. Tyng said to him—"We are going to have a mob to-night." The General denied having said so, Tyng contradicted him and called him an old fool, and threatened he would challenge him, if he were not an old man. The General threatened to cane him or knock him down if he should repeat the words, when Tyng drew his sword, and threatened to run him through. Preble then collared and shook Tyng. Afterward Tyng asked pardon of the General and it was granted. The populace enquired if the General was satisfied, and told him he should have all the satisfaction he desired, but he desired nothing more. Tyng soon after left the country and when the British took possession of New York he resorted thither and made himself useful by the kind and tender care bestowed upon our prisoners in that place, among whom were Edward Preble, the commodore, the son of his antagonist in the street rencontre, whom he cared for and tenderly nursed through a dangerous fever. When peace was declared he returned to Nova Scotia, and when the Province of New Brunswick was organized he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Judicature. In 1793 he returned to his native land and settled in Gorham. There he died Sept. 10, 1807. He had no children and was, it is said, the last descendant of Edward Tyng who, by regular descent, bore the name of Tyng. The funeral services of his burial were held in St. Paul's Church in Portland, an edifice erected under his immediate patronage.

Copy of the inscription on the monument at the grave of William Tyng of Gorham, in the ancient graveyard at Portland.

In memory of William Tyng, Esq., formerly Sheriff of Cumberland, afterwards entrusted with repeated offices in the Province of New Brunswick and late resident in Gorham, where, after a useful life marked with purity, benevolence and piety, he died in the firm hope of a joyful resurrection, Dec. 10, 1807, aged 70, greatly lamented by an affectionate widow, who pays this tribute of conjugal love, and by a family of adopted children to whom he showed more than paternal kindness.

MRS. ELIZABETH BRINLEY.

The following article appeared in the Register, Vol. 11 :

(Died.) "At Tyngsborough, May 7, 1857, Mrs. Elizabeth Brinley, æ. 76, wife of Robert Brinley, Esq. This estimable lady was descended from a long line of distinguished ancestry. Her father, Hon. John Pitts, grad. H. C. 1757, and was for several years a member of the Mass. House of Representatives and Speaker of that body in 1775. Her grandfather on her mother's side was the Hon. John Tyng, a graduate of H. C., 1725, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in Middlesex County, from 1763 to 1786, having been reappointed and made Chief Justice after the Revolution. Previous to his appointment as Judge, he was ten years a member of the House of Deputies from Boston. The father of Judge Tyng was Major William Tyng, a gentleman of a military turn. He was a Major in the time of "Queen Anne's War," and in the battles with the Indians, was killed by them in 1710. Major Tyng's father was Col. Jonathan Tyng. He was one of the pioneers of the old township of Dunstable, a man of great courage, energy of character and influence, which was exhibited during the Indian war with King Philip. Besides many offices which he held, he was Colonel of the upper Middlesex Regiment, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County from 1702 to 1717, and was appointed one of Sir Edmund Andros's Council under James II. The father of Col. Tyng was Hon. Edward Tyng, who was born in Dunstable, England, in 1600, and came to Boston about 1639. In 1642 he began his official career as a constable of Boston. He was appointed one of the Deputies two years and an assistant thirteen years in the Colonial government, was Major of the Suffolk Regiment, was elected Major General but probably did not serve. He held many other public

offices of less importance. Previous to his death he removed from Boston to that part of Dunstable which is now Tyngsboro,' and from his native place in England, the old town of Dunstable took its name. The town of Tyngsborough also took its name from the family.

R."

#### REV. HABIJAH WELD.

Rev. Habijah Weld was born in Dunstable July 2, 1702. His father, Rev. Thomas Weld, was the first minister of Old Dunstable. He was the grandson of the Rev. Thomas Weld who came from England and was the first minister of Roxbury. His father was Joseph Weld of Roxbury. He was bapt. June 12, 1653, grad. H. C. 1671, ordained at Dunstable Dec. 16, 1685, m. Nov. 9, 1681, Elizabeth, dr. of Rev. John Wilson of Medfield. She d. July 20, 1687. He m. 2d, Mary Savage, dr. of Habijah Savage and his wife Hannah, dr. of Hon. Edward Tyng. It is stated by Fox, p. 252, that the second wife of Rev. Thomas Weld was "widow Hannah Savage, daughter of Hon. Edward Tyng." Hannah, the eldest child and dr. of Edward Tyng, was born in Boston March 7, 1640, and was about sixty-two years old when her son Habijah Weld, according to Fox, was born in 1702. Hannah Tyng m. May 8, 1661, Habijah Savage, H. C. 1659. He d. 1668. Their children were, Joseph, b. Aug. 15, 1662, d. early; Thomas, b. Aug. 17, 1664, d. March 3, 1731, and twin daughters, Hannah and Mary, b. Aug. 27, 1667. Hannah Savage, widow of Habijah Savage, m. 2nd, Major General Daniel Gookin of Cambridge. She was his second wife. Of their daughters, Hannah m. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of Cambridge, son of Gen. Gookin, and Mary m. Rev. Thomas Weld of Dunstable. In his will Gen. Gookin gives a legacy to Thomas Savage, the son, and to each of the daughters, Hannah Gookin and Mary Weld, children of his wife.

Having thus ascertained that Habijah Weld was the son of his mother, Mary Savage, and not of his grandmother, Hannah Savage, I proceed to state what I find recorded of this worthy son of Old Dunstable. He was b. July 2, (not Sept.) 1702, a few weeks after the death of his father. He was taken by his father's sister Dorothy, whose first husband was ——— Dennison, and second ——— Williams into her family and by her brought up,



and at her expense was educated at H. C., where he grad. 1723. He taught school at Martha's Vineyard, also at Woburn 1725 and 26, was ordained at Attleborough, Oct. 1, 1727, and died suddenly May 14, 1782. He m. ——— Mary, dr. of Rev. John Fox of Woburn. She was b. Oct. 26, 1706. They had fifteen children, four sons and eleven daughters, several of whom married ministers. His widow was still living in 1797, having reached her 91st year. I here copy from "Henry Dunster and his descendants," by Samuel Dunster, p. 125, Note, "Habijah Weld settled in Attleborough, Massachusetts, 1727. He was rigidly precise in every thing, not a bed was to be made or a room swept on the Sabbath and the food for that day was prepared on Saturday. He married Mary Fox of Woburn. They had fifteen children — eleven daughters, who were not allowed to entertain company after nine o'clock. They mostly married ministers. He had a slave whom he used to send with presents to the poor of his parish who had entertained him. Bristol used to say on delivering his master's gifts, "Master always sends the best chicken to thank folk for a dry crust. \* \* \* He built a house for a parsonage, where the writer, (Samuel Dunster) now lives. It was large for those days, framed and boarded with oak, filled in between the boarding and plastering with bricks, and covered with clapboards split from the logs, and fastened with wrought nails, made in better style than those Stephen Burroughs says he made while serving out his time in prison." His mother resided in his family and died, as is shown by the inscription on her gravestone, June 2, 1731.

Sarah Weld, daughter and eighth child of the Rev. Habijah Weld, b. June 9, 1738, m. Nov. 22, 1770, Rev. Timothy Alden of Yarmouth. She died very suddenly of apoplexy, Nov. 1796. Her husband was absent at the time on a distant journey and did not return till after the funeral. The Rev. John Mollen, Jr., of Barnstable preached a sermon at her funeral, Nov. 13, 1796, which was printed in Boston. To this sermon, Rev. Timothy Alden, Jr., added in an appendix, the family register of the Rev. Habijah Weld and that of the Rev. John Fox, the father of his wife. Rev. Timothy Alden, Jr., was born Aug. 28, 1771, grad. H. C., 1794, was President of Alleghany College, died 1839. He was the author of Alden's Epitaphs, also of the pamphlet memoirs of Edward Tyng of Boston and William Tyng of Gorham.

## JOHN CROMWELL.

Where was the first farm, and who were the first settlers in Old Dunstable ?

I am indebted to the Rev. Henry A. Hazen of Billerica for the documents and references, which show, it seems to me conclusively, the exact location and also the date of the first settlement and farm in Old Dunstable. Mr. Fox, p. 17, says, "At what time and by whom Dunstable was first settled is uncertain, but it must have been considerably earlier than the date of the charter in 1673. He also adds, "In 1674 the house of Lieut. Wheeler is designated as a place of holding meetings of the proprietors, and we may have some reason to suppose that he may have been the first settler." And on page 18 he states, "About 1665 John Cromwell, an Indian trader, also resided at Tyngsborough, but soon after removed to Merrimac, where he built a trading house about two miles above the mouth of Pennichuck brook, at the falls, which now bear his name." He then relates the story of the Indian hostility towards Cromwell, of the burning of his house, "the cellar of which is still visible." Fox is wrong as to the date of Cromwell's settlement in Tyngsborough, which was long before 1665, also as to the fact of his removal from Tyngsborough to Merrimac, which it seems probable was the other way, that is, from Merrimac to Tyngsborough.

A grant of 8000 acres was made by the General Court to the town of Billerica some time before 1656. It was located by Jonathan Danforth of Billerica, the famous land surveyor of those times, who returned a plan of his survey, in which a part of the 8000 acres is located on the west side of the river but most of it on the east side. This 8000 acres was sold by Billerica to Wm. Brenton, and was known as Brenton's farm, and is a large part of the town of Litchfield. On this plan is located "Cromwell's house," on the west side of the river, in what is now Merrimac and above the mouth of Pennichuck brook. Thus it appears that Cromwell had a house in Merrimac before the year 1656.

The Rev. Mr. Allen in his Centennial Address, delivered in Merrimac in 1846, states that "The first house built in Merrimac was erected by John Cromwell, a trader in furs with the Indians.

He came originally from England, and subsequently from Tyngsborough to this place in 1665." He then relates the story of the Indian hostility and the burning of his house, and that he having had notice buried his money, and escaped, and he adds, "the cellar (of his house) is still or was recently visible." It is manifest that in this Mr. Allen only follows Mr. Fox, adds nothing new and repeats his mistakes. The truth is, Cromwell's first establishment was at Merrimac before 1656 instead of 1665, as stated by Fox and Allen. As Cromwell died, as will presently be shown, in 1661, he could not have been at Merrimac in 1665. The inventory of his estate, a copy of which is before me, is dated at Cambridge, 28: 10: 61, and signed by John Parker, William Fletcher and Jacob Parker, sworn to and filed Jan. 11, 1661, that is, 1662.

In this inventory is a large list of Indian trading goods, household furniture, farming tools, a stock of cattle and horses twenty in number, and twelve swine, furs appraised at £82. 13. 06. the farm "housing, broke up land, fencing" and other appurtenances, belonging to the same at £100. 00. 00. The total footing of the inventory is £608. 2. 8. Here is a large farming establishment, and the question is, where was it situated?

On the 22nd day of January, 1662, "Seaborne Cromwell, the relict widow of John Cromwell, late of the trading house on Merrimacke river, dec'd," conveys in mortgage to "John Hull of Boston, Goldsmith. \* \* \* All that capital Messuage or Tenemt whereof her husband, John Cromwell, was seized and was his mansion place, containing about three hundred acres of land, adjoining and appertaining thereunto, to him had and acquired by purchase of Capt. Edward Johnson of Woburne," etc. Where was Edward Johnson's three hundred acres? A plan drawn by Danforth shows the location of two tracts of land granted to Anna Cole. This location embraces the territory extending from great Naacook at Tyngsborough meeting-house to little Naacook or Howard's brook. The Anna Cole land was conveyed to Cornelius Waldo and by him to Thomas Colburn and Joseph Farwell. On this plan is marked next north of and over the brook, "300 acres to Edward Johnson," so that it appears that Johnson's 300 acres was next north of and adjoining on Howard's brook. This is the land conveyed by Johnson to John Cromwell, and by Seaborne

Cromwell his widow mortgaged to John Hull. It seems that Hull foreclosed the mortgage, and by his deed dated Jan. 29, 1676, he conveyed the same to Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler to Cornelius Waldo, Waldo to Colburn and Joseph Farwell. Henry Farwell subsequently purchased the whole or a part of this 300 acres, and conveyed a part of it to his son Jonathan Farwell and a part to his son-in-law, Lieut. Timothy Bancroft. Col. Bancroft purchased the Jonathan Farwell part and on this farm he lived and there he died.

When I was first examining the old records of Dunstable in 1825-6, I found the entry, in 1674 that the house of Lieut. Wheeler was agreed upon as the place of meeting of the proprietors, and in one of my interviews with Col. Bancroft I said to him, "Where was Lieut. Wheeler's house? He without hesitation replied, "It was here." It is upon this farm that are now shown what is said to be the site and remains of Cromwell's trading-house burnt by the Indians, and on it was found a large sum of money by Jonathan Farwell, when he was owner, and many years after another sum was found by Col. Bancroft.

By whom was the money hidden? The tradition is that it was by Cromwell on making his escape from the Indian attacks. But is this probable? Is it credible that Cromwell, having his house burnt by the hostile savages, would immediately have rebuilt in that exposed situation buildings such as are described in the inventory? I think his house burnt was at Merrimac, and that he then went to Tyngsborough and remained there till his death. If his house burnt was at Tyngsborough and he buried the money, when he resumed his residence there he would know where the treasure was hidden and would at once have taken it up. But Cromwell was by no means the first Indian trader in that region. The Indian fur trade was an object of great interest to the immigrants at a very early period. It was considered to be of so much consequence as to be regulated by enactments of the General Court. The exclusive right to this trade upon the Merrimack river was sold in 1657 to Major Simon Willard, Mr. William Brenton, Ensign Thomas Wheeler and Thomas Henchman. This Thomas Wheeler was the father of Lieut. Joseph Wheeler. He was one of the petitioners for the grant of the township, and was

the Capt. Thomas Wheeler of the Brookfield Indian fight. What more probable than that these hoards were deposited by some predecessor of Cromwell, who left the country or died, so that the treasure remained unknown and hidden till plowed up by Farwell and Bancroft?

It was at Lieut. Wheeler's house that the meeting of the proprietors was held May 11, 1674, at which it was determined that "the meeting-house that is to be erected shall stand between Salmon brook and the house of Lieut. Wheeler, as convenient as may be for the accommodation of both. No doubt it was built as Col. Bancroft states upon the Pollard farm.

Thus it appears that Cromwell had at the time of his death in 1661, a dwelling-house, barn and out-buildings, and a large improved farm upon what is now the Bancroft farm in Tyngsboro'. These improvements must have been commenced some years before 1661. The date of his purchase from Johnson does not appear. The deed, if any was given, was not recorded and cannot be found. Unless Cromwell by his will gave the land to Mrs. Cromwell, her mortgage to Hull would not convey the title. Hull sold the land, 300 acres, to Lieut. Joseph Wheeler for £80, by deed dated Jan. 29, 1676. It seems that Wheeler sold to Peter Buckley, and John Buckley and Mary his wife, by deed dated Jan. 11, 1710-11, conveyed to Henry Farwell for £200, "all that my same tract of land, situate, lying and being in Dunstable aforesaid, which was derived from Mr. John Cromwell, and by a Town grant made to Peter Buckley, Esq., deceased, father of the said John Buckley."

Henry Farwell conveyed a part of this land to Timothy Bancroft, and a part to his son Jonathan Farwell. It would seem that some question was made as to the validity of the title under Mrs. Cromwell's mortgage, on account of the want of a deed from Johnson, and of a right in her to convey. To meet these defects, first, the want of a deed from Johnson is supplied by a deposition recorded Vol. 13, page 317, copied as follows:

Thomas Williams, of full age, and Walter Shepherd, of full age, testify and say, that they were both of them servants to John Cromwell at a place called Naacock, since called Dunstable, in the years 1661 and 1662, and that the said John Cromwell was pos-

essed of and lived upon a certain tract of land that went under Denomination of 300 acres, which land said John Cromwell told us that he purchased of Old Capt. Johnson of Woburn, and that to our certain knowledge, he, the said Cromwell, lived and died in the possession of said tract or parcel of land, the same situate and in said Dunstable. And further Testify and say that Seaborne Cromwell, widow and relict of said John Cromwell, lived in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said part or parcel of land, reputed to contain, as aforesaid, some years after the death of said John Cromwell, and further say not.

Made oath to the truth of what is here written Sept. 15, 1702.

JOSEPH LYNDE, } *Justices of*  
JAMES CONVERS, } *the Peace.*

This in place of deed from Johnson, showing claim under Johnson and peaceable possession more than forty years. Then as to want of title in Mrs. Cromwell, in the deed of quitclaim, dated Dec. 24, 1702, of John Cromwell of Andover, Cordwaner, and Benjamin Cromwell of Woodbridge, East Jersie, late of Charlestown, Mason, both sons of John Cromwell, late of the trading house, merchant, dec<sup>d</sup> and Robert Crumbey of Boston and Rebecca his wife dau. of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John Cromwell, To Peter Buckley, Esq. late of Concord, conveys 300 acres more or less—John Cromwell's mansion place whereof our fathers died seized. This title as shown above passed from John Buckley, the son of Peter to Henry Farwell by deed Jan. 11, 1710.

It seems that the survey made by Jonathan Danforth of the 8000 acres was made under the direction of Simon Willard and Edward Johnson, and they state on their return of the survey of the land, that Cromwell was then "dwelling there," and as he had at the time of his decease at least three children, it seems probable that in 1656 he had a family at the Merrimac house, and must have commenced his settlement there some time before the date of the survey. And as the settlement of Chelmsford began in 1655, it may well be claimed that John Cromwell was the first permanent white inhabitant of the valley of the Merrimac, and that the first farm made and occupied in Old Dunstable was the Bancroft farm in Tyngsboro'. In the researches made as to John

Cromwell and his affairs, no scintilla of proof appears of the truth of the tradition as to the attack of the Indians upon him, and the credit given to the stories, by the finding of the money, having no basis in fact, it would seem that little reliance can be placed on the traditional stories. There is no indication that his residence was interrupted or that he left the place between 1656 and his death in 1661, and it is incredible that his home should have been burned by the Indians and that he should have had the courage to rebuild it such as the inventory of his estate shows, all in the five years between 1656 and 1661, in his lonely situation surrounded by such hostile savages.

#### ERRATA.

The reader is requested to note and correct the following errors:

Page 6, for Zafinea read Zebulon. For Lottendine always read Sollendine.

Page 50, Edward Johnson was born in Woburn.

Page 52, 9th line, for Thomas read Habijah.

Page 52, 12th line, for 80th read 82d.

Page 60, note 1 should be on page 64.

Page 73, last line, the comma after should be before entirely.

Page 99, No 33, for Abbie read Frances.

Page 100, for Aug. 31, read Oct. 31.

Page 100, No. 49, 1841 should be 1842.

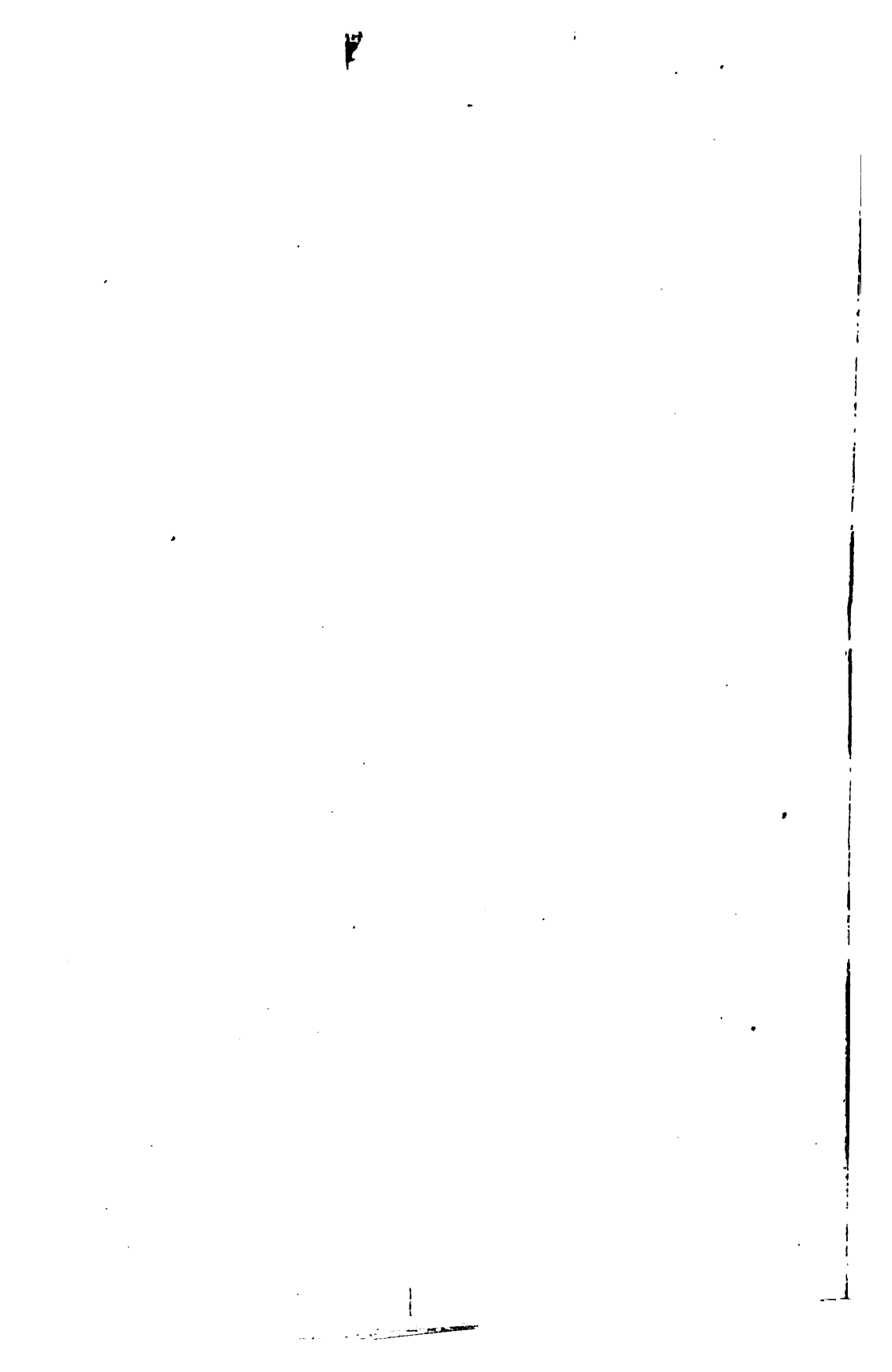
Page 100, No. 50, erase Charles before Francis.

Page 103, No. 98, the name Breder should be Bachellor.

Page 138, or French and Indian war of 1755 read Revolutionary war.















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